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Blooded Horses
of
Colonial Days

CULVER

Blooded Horses *of* Colonial Days

CLASSIC HORSE MATCHES *in* AMERICA
BEFORE THE REVOLUTION

By
FRANCIS BARNUM CULVER
BALTIMORE
MCMXXII

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The Godolphin Arabian—Replica of D. Murrier's true, original painting at Houghton Hall.

Norfolk, England, brought to Maryland, 1748, by Samuel Galloway, Tulip Hill.

West River. From the Cedar Park Collection, West River, Maryland.

Foreword

The word "classic" is used advisedly, in connection with the subtitle of this monograph. It is defined as meaning "of the first or highest class or rank." Certainly, the colonial period of our turf history belongs to that category. For, not only the racers but also their owners were of the highest class. Only gentlemen, in the early eighteenth century sense of the term, were permitted to match their horses on the turf.

During the earlier colonial period County Fairs were the occasions for the exposition of horses for sale, according to the English custom, and for testing the qualities of these animals. But bottom rather than dash seems to have been emphasized in the earlier horse-matches, and sport rather than improvement of breed was the incentive to action.

From the middle of the eighteenth century to the beginning of the American Revolution, however, was a period remarkable for fine horses; and the matching of thoroughbreds on the turf became the vogue. The racers were usually six or eight years old, and the courses four miles, over which from three to five heats were not infrequently run.

During the years 1745 to 1775, racing was established at almost every convenient town and public place in Maryland, in Virginia and in the Carolinas, "where the inhabitants, almost to a man, were devoted to this fascinating and rational amusement; when all ranks and denominations were fond of horses, especially those of the race breed; when gentlemen of fortune expended large sums on their studs, sparing no pains or trouble in importing the best stock, and improving the breed by judicious crossing." Governors, councillors, legislators and gentlemen either imported, or bred, or matched thoroughbred horses.

To this day the influence of those early importations and of the spirit of emulation on the part of the American gentlemen of colonial days is felt in this country, and the good seed first sown in Maryland and Virginia has brought forth good fruit, and that abundantly.

It is noteworthy that a Maryland-bred horse, Selim, was the record-getter of the turf before the Revolution. In the year 1767, Selim, aged eight years, son of imported Othello out of imported Selima, carrying one hundred and forty pounds, was the successful runner at Philadelphia, covering the four-mile course in 8 minutes and 2 seconds, over an unusually heavy track, beating three imported racers of the North. Fifteen years before, in Virginia, Selim's dam, imported Selima, had beaten four celebrities of

the Old Dominion, including two imported steeds of Colonel Tayloe's, Childers and Jenny Cameron.

During the period portrayed herein, about three hundred horses of greater or less celebrity in American turf annals, many of them imported from Old England into Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, New York, and Pennsylvania, are noticed in these pages. More or less extended accounts are given of some of the leading devotees of the turf in colonial days; the foremost stud farms are mentioned; the localities where the races were held from year to year and the performance of the horses in each race are recorded.

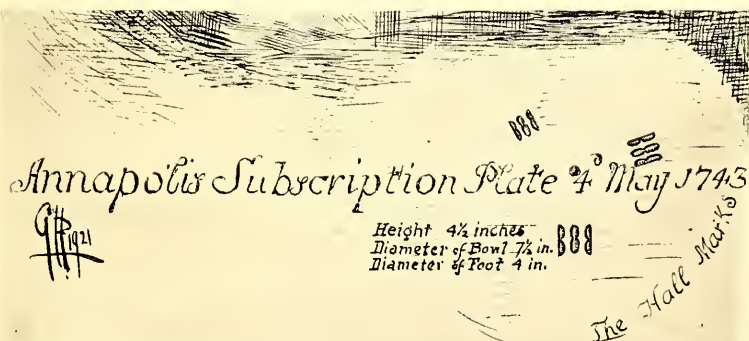
It may be objected that the author has devoted more space to colonial Maryland turf history than a fair apportionment of the subject warrants. His answer is, Maryland aside from her supereminent place in the matters of colonial importation and breeding of fine horses, may be regarded as reflecting the attitude of that age with respect to the sports of the turf, particularly in the Southern provinces. *Ab uno disce omnes!* Besides, the records of this Province are rich in material, while her turf history has never been adequately treated heretofore.

The author takes this opportunity to acknowledge the kind offices of Mr. William Woodward, of New York and Maryland; of Mrs. Charles H. Hartshorne, of New Jersey, and of

Mr. Howard Sill, of Baltimore, in permitting the use of their photographs of historic places and objects which appear among the illustrations. He is further indebted to the Librarian of Congress, and to the librarians of the various historical societies belonging to the several states herein mentioned, for their helpful suggestions in the matter of bibliography, manuscript records, etc., relating to the history, in their respective communities, of the ancient and honorable sports of the turf.

THE AUTHOR.

Baltimore, Maryland,
December, 1921.



(Courtesy of Mrs. Charles H. Hartshorne, of New Jersey)



Blooded Horses *of* Colonial Days

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"Whitehall," the Home of Gov. Sharpe

"Mount Airy," the Home of the Tayloes



His Imperial Majesty, The Horse

WYNKYN DE WORDE, printer at London, and Caxton's successor in 1491, enumerates fifteen points of a good horse, and in quaint fashion describes them thus: "A good horse sholde have three propyrtees of a man, three of a woman, three of a foxe, three of a haare, and three of an asse. Of a *man*, bolde, prowde and hardye. Of a *woman*, faire-breasted, faire of heere and easy to move. Of a *foxe*, a faire taylle, short eers, with a good trotte. Of a *haare*, a grate eye, a dry head, and well rennyng. Of an *asse*, a bygge chynn, a flat legge and a good hoof".

His physical "properties" (according to Wynkyn's apparently whimsical classification) aside, the horse is, next to our humble servitor the dog, the most faithful of domestic animals; certainly he has been, from time immemorial, the most useful.

Among the Greeks, he was highly regarded, and the names of individuals derived from

hippos (horse) signified, generally speaking, an aristocratic origin; notably, as for example, Hippolytos, son of Theseus, duke of Athens; Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons and daughter of Mars; Hippomenes, a Grecian prince who outstripped Atalanta in the celebrated foot-race wherein the apple, that fruit of ill omen, again played a decisive role; Hippodameia, wife of Pelops, and ancestress of the Atreidae; Hippocleides the Athenian, Aristippos the Cyrenaic, and others. According to the old Greek method of appraisement the cheapest price for a bad horse was more than the average for a good slave.¹

Mythology tells us that the first to ride and tame a horse for the use of man was Melizyus, King of Thessaly, in the Golden Age of Saturn, and history records that Bucephalus, the war-horse of Alexander the Great, gave his name to a city. In the 39th chapter of the Book of Job there is an exquisite poem dedicated to the horse that "mocketh at fear", that "smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting". The Parthians, who became Rome's most formidable rival in the Orient, were extraordinary and wonderful horsemen.

The poet, Virgil, tells us (*Georgics*, Book III):—

¹The Greeks had horse races (*ἁγῶνες ἵππων*), both with chariots and for riders. These races were held in connection with the observance of religious festivals.

“Bold Ericthonius was the first who join’d
Four horses for the rapid race designed,
And o’er the dusty wheels presiding sate:
The Lapithae, to chariots, add the state
Of bits and bridles; taught the steed to bound,
To run the ring, and trace the mazy round;
To stop, to fly, the rules of war to know;
T’obey the rider, and to dare the foe.”

We inherit our regard for the horse from our Anglo-Norman ancestors. To this faithful and useful creature the peaceful husbandman never turned in vain; on him the warrior in battle and the combatant in knightly tournament depended. Shakespeare, in his famous tragedy, makes Richard of England cry out: “A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a HORSE!” Indeed, to be “unhorsed” and made to “bite the dust” was a dreadful thing for the mail-clad knight who, wounded and weakened by the contest, and encumbered with his armour, stifled as the dust rolled in under his helmet whose closed visor made death by suffocation almost certain. A king should have had “better luck,” as Royalty wore the helmet protected in front by bars, and with beaver open.

Miss Yonge, in her “History of Christian Names”, observes: “No sacred animal was in more request than the horse. Even the gods had their wonderful horses, among which we may mention *Hrimfaxi*, the horse of night, from whose bit fall the rime-drops that every morn-

ing bedew the earth; *Sleepner* (the slippery), the eight-footed steed of Odin; and *Gullfaxi*, or gold mane, that belonged to the giant Hrimgrim."

Our word "horse", in fact, is derived, by metathesis, from the Teutonic *hross*. "The eastern origin of the Teutons was never more shown than by their homage to horses. Beautiful and choice white steeds were reserved for the gods, drawing the wagons that conveyed the images, when the army went out to battle, or a colony migrated, and omens were derived from their neighings when alive, and from their heads when killed in sacrifice."

Great sacrifices of horses were made on solemn occasions, and feasts were had upon their flesh as a religious rite, so that the abstaining from horse flesh became absolutely a test of Christianity. The converted Germans were forbidden in the eighth century, by Pope Gregory III, to eat ravens, vultures or horses; a custom that we can hardly pretend to sniff at, as being unrefined, when there are many among us to-day who eat the vitals of slain creatures, such as the heart, the liver, the kidney and the gizzard, and appear to relish them as dainty and delectable morsels.

The horse was the national emblem of the Saxons. White horses cut out in the chalky hillsides of Southern England from time immemorial, attest the antiquity of the symbol

still used by the county of Kent and by the Anglian-Continental province of Hanover.

In the mediaeval period, as heraldry developed through the agency of the Crusades, the horse became a frequent device in connection with coat-armor. In fact as far back in time as the battle of Hastings (1066), we are told, Ferrers, the Master of Horse to William the Conqueror, bore as his arms: *argent six horse-shoes sable*, a bearing still retained by the Ferrers family. While a horse-shoe may not be considered a classic device, yet in the Ferrers arms it shows an old and noble family and perpetuates the glory of the founder of the house.

In our own land, from Pioneer days down to more recent times, the horse has been an indispensable companion and factor of our progress in civilization. He was the means of conveyance for our American ancestors as they migrated to distant sections of the country, and he possessed also the acute faculty of snuffing an Indian at a great distance, thereby warning the settler of impending danger.

Of the usefulness of the horse in later years, and of the regard and esteem in which he is held, it is not necessary here to speak. Today, as he passes from the wider field of his former activities, according to the law of the survival of the fittest, we yield him our *devoir*, and bestow upon him the meed of our praise and gratitude.

Origin of Racing In England

Horses exposed for sale at Smithfield, an English mart for this noble animal, during the reign of King Henry II, in the twelfth century of our era, were pitted against one another to show their qualities. King John, who was a sportsman, kept running horses; the Edwards, II, III and IV, were breeders of the equine and Henry VIII imported some from the East.

However, we must not associate these horses with those now used for the turf. The former appear to have been light and speedy animals employed in active pursuits and the sports of the chase, and named in contradistinction to the war horse, then required to be heavy and powerful to sustain a man in armour—usually a weight of upwards of two hundred and eighty pounds.

“The invention of gunpowder and the consequent abandonment of armour were the first causes of the change of breed in the English horse, and racing between the lighter animals seems to have been frequent in the time of Queen Elizabeth, but it was not until the reign of James I (1603-1625) that private matches between gentlemen, then their own jockeys, became common. James was the real founder of horse-racing in England. He loved the sport

for its own sake, and frequently attended the races at Croydon and Enfield.

The first public race meetings appear at Garterly, in Yorkshire; Croydon, in Surrey; and at Theobald's, on Enfield Chase, the prize being a golden bell.² The art of training also may now be said to have commenced. Strict attention was paid to the food and exercise of the horse, but the effect of weight was not taken into consideration; ten stone (140 pounds) being generally, we have reason to believe, both the maximum and minimum of what the horses carried.

King James patronized racing; he gave £154 (some say, erroneously, £500) for an Arabian which, according to the Duke of Newcastle, was of little value, having been beaten easily by the native horses. The first valuable prize, a silver-gilt cup and cover, the gift of the aldermen of Stamford, was run for, there, in the time of Charles I, and races were afterwards held, in 1640, both at Newmarket and in Hyde Park.

Oliver Cromwell was not indifferent to the breed of race-horses. The oldest of our pedigrees end with that of *White Turk*, one of his stallions; and he had a famous mare called the *Coffin* mare, from her being concealed in a vault during the search for his effects at the time of the Restoration.

²Strutt dates the commencement of regular racing in England from the institution of a silver bell as the prize at the Chester races in the 31st year of Henry VIII (1540).

Charles II encouraged racing, and in his reign the prizes began to be valuable. Among them were pieces of plate of the value of one hundred guineas and upwards. About the year 1670, Charles sent abroad the Master of Horse for the purpose of selecting mares and stallions for the royal stud at Hampton Court. The selection was made entirely of Arabians and Barbs, and the mares were called 'royal mares'. He was the breeder of *Dodsworth*, the earliest race-horse whose pedigree can be properly authenticated. This was the true starting-point of the British pedigree of horses."

James II on his return to France, kept English horses; William and Mary patronized the turf, and George I about 1727, instituted "kings plates", as they have since been called, being one hundred guineas paid in cash. The *Godolphin Arabian* the founder of our best blood, appeared in the reign of George II, or more exactly, in the year 1730. Regular, organized racing, however, on the English turf commences somewhere between 1740 and 1750, and the British Jockey Club, according to Hon. Francis Lawley, a recognized authority, was not organized until 1750. In 1752, there were between seventy and eighty race-meetings in England, and sixty thoroughbred stallions standing in various parts of the kingdom.

Horse Breeding *and* Racing
in the
Province *of* Maryland

Horse Breeding *and* Racing in the Province of Maryland

Horses were plentiful in Maryland from the earliest days of the Province. In 1692, an Act entitled, "An Act for the Restraining the unreasonable Encrease of Horses in this Province", was passed and became a law. In 1694, an attempt was made to repeal this law, and the following year an amendment to the former Act was proposed, for the purpose of preventing "the greate Evill occasioned by the Multiplicity of Horses within this Province". In the preamble it recites that "from the great Numbers and Abundance of Horses there arise many great Evills and Inconveniencies to the Inhabitants of this Province, as namely, the small Stature of Stallions running wild dothe Lessen and Spoyle the whole Breed and Streyne of all Horses," but, particularly, the destruction of cornfields, pastures, etc., was occasioned thereby. The result was the owners were ordered to keep their horses pent up by "good and sufficient enclosures".³

In 1713, an Act passed in 1704 was revived, prohibiting the bringing of "horses, mares, colts

³Advertisements for "strays" were frequently published in the newspapers of the later colonial period.

or fillies from Pennsylvania and the territories thereto belonging", into the Province for sale. Again in 1735, "the question was put that a Bill be brought in to prevent the bringing of horses, mares, colts and fillies into this Province," but it was resolved in the negative.⁴

From the foregoing passages, it is evident that the matter of horse breeding in Maryland was a problem of public concern at an early period, and one which engaged the attention of our colonial legislators. But it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that the breeding of thoroughbreds and regular horse-racing, after the approved English fashion, were introduced into the Province.

The local historian, Scharf, tells us that "crossed with thoroughbreds, the mares of this country stock produced excellent hunters and racers, and horse-racing was a favorite amusement of the Province. So common, in fact, were scrub and quarter-races at every gathering of the people, on Sundays, on Saturday afternoons and at Quaker meetings, that they had to be prohibited by special Acts of Legislature.

"Regular matched races between pedigreed horses, in the English style, are said to have been introduced at Annapolis by Governor Ogle about 1745, and it was then that the Maryland Jockey Club was first founded. After this,

⁴Md. Arch. XXXVIII. 5, 11, 182; XXXIX. 232; XL. 151-2, 162, 180, 197-8.

purse-racing and racing for cups became a regular amusement at every county town during Court. Every fall and spring there were races at Marlborough and Chestertown, at Joppa and Elkridge, quite as much as at Annapolis and Williamstadt.⁵ The purses varied from thirty to one hundred pistoles, and the best horses in the country were entered for the match.

"The Chestertown races were particularly celebrated, and on this course Maryland and Virginia often contended together, as also did the gentlemen breeders of Kent and Queen Annes and Talbot counties.

"On the 24th of November, 1766, for instance, a race was run at Chestertown for a purse of one hundred pistoles, expressly offered by the gentlemen of the place, in order to bring together 'the two most famous horses on this Continent'. These were *Yorick* of Virginia, and *Selim* of Maryland. *Yorick* had started for and won seven matches and plates, whilst *Selim* had never been beaten. The race was for four-mile heats; it was witnessed by an immense crowd from every part of the country and was won by the Maryland horse.

"Governor Ogle was one of the earliest to import English thoroughbred stallions; but his example was soon followed by others. *Figure*, a horse that had never been beaten and had won purses at Preston and Carlisle, in England, was

⁵Oxford, Maryland.

run at Annapolis in 1767, by his owner, Dr. Hamilton. The usual subscription purse at Annapolis was one hundred guineas. The races generally lasted a week (?) and were invariably closed with a ball at the Assembly-rooms, while Hallam and Henry's Dramatic Company usually managed to be on hand during the race week at Annapolis and Marlborough, and sometimes at Chestertown. These races were great gatherings always.....Endurance rather than speed was the quality expected of the racers. They were wanted for service far more than for dash."⁶

Scharf may well have added that during this period prior to the Revolutionary War, Maryland horses ran advertised matches at or near Upper and Lower Marlborough, Bladensburg, Piscataway, Nottingham, Rock Creek, and Queen Anne Town, in Prince Georges County; at Port Tobacco and New Port, in Charles County; at Leonardtown, in St. Marys County; at Frederick Town and Georgetown, in Frederick County; at Oxford and Talbot County Courthouse,⁷ in Talbot County; at Charlestown, in Cecil County; at Broad Creek, on Kent Island; at Gloucester and Alexandria, in Virginia; at Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, as well as at Baltimore, Annapolis, Elk Ridge, Chestertown, *et cetera*. Some of the earliest races of

⁶Scharf's "History of Maryland", II. 73.

⁷Now, Easton, Maryland.

this period were run in connection with County "Fairs." The regular matches will be described under the chapter dealing with the "Annals of the Turf in Colonial Maryland."

The practical results of these races were "to encourage and improve the breed of fine horses". They were patronized by the Governors of the Province as early as we have any information through the channels of the newspapers, and were encouraged by many among the most respectable characters of the times. Governors, Councillors, Legislators and gentlemen were engaged in the laudable and fascinating sports of the turf.

The first announcement of public horse-racing at or near Annapolis, of which we have a record, is advertised in the Maryland Gazette of May 17th, 1745. It reads as follows: "Notice is hereby given, That on Thursday and Friday, the 30th and 31st Days of this Instant May, will be Run for at John Conner's in Anne Arundel County, the Sum of Ten Pounds Currency, the first Day; and on the following Day, will be Run for at the same Place, the Sum of Five Pounds Currency: By any Horse, Mare or Gelding (*Old Ranter* and *Limber-Sides* excepted); to carry 115 pounds, three heats, the course Two Miles.

"The Horses &c., to be Entered with John Conner, before 10 o'clock in the Forenoon of each Day of Running: paying Entrance Money

15 s. the first Day, and 10 s. the Day following."

We are not informed how this race came off, and I have not been able to obtain any additional indisputable data relating to the earlier history of the two horses, *Old Ranter* and *Limber Sides*, beyond the mere mention of their exclusion from the running; but it is likely that they were horses of considerable local celebrity. John Conner's place, where these races were run, was a public house about seven miles from London town, toward West River. Ridgely, in his "Annals of Annapolis", says it was probably, at the place so well known as "Redmile's Tavern."

In September of the same year (1745), the Gazette advertises: "A Fair will be kept at Mr. Murdock's Old Fields, near Queen Anne Town, Prince Georges County"; on the first day of the Fair, a race to be run for Thirty Pounds Current Money, and on the second day another for Twenty Pounds. The horses to be entered with Mr. William Beall at Queen Anne, and all differences and disputes to be determined by Thomas Harwood and Thomas Brooke, Jr.

As stated by Scharf and by Ridgely, about this period a jockey-club was instituted at Annapolis, consisting of many principal gentlemen in this and in the adjacent provinces, some of whom, in order to encourage the breed of this noble animal, imported from England, at a very great expense, horses of high reputation. This

club existed for many years.⁸ The race-course at this time and for a number of years after, was located in that part of Annapolis just beyond the spot where Severe's blacksmith-shop formerly stood, embracing a circle of one mile, taking in all that portion of the town now built up. Subsequently, the course was removed to a field some short distance beyond the city, on which course some of the most celebrated horses ever known in America have run.

But horse-racing was not confined to the more populous sections of provincial Maryland that border on the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries. As far to the westward as Frederick County, which in pre-revolutionary days embraced all the territory now known as Western Maryland, the sports of the turf were popular at an early period. Frederick County, settled largely by immigrants from southern Maryland, and named in honor of Prince Frederick, heir apparent to the English throne, was erected in 1748. Frederick Town, which became the county-seat, had been laid out in 1745.

On 26 April 1749, only four years after the town was laid out, the old Maryland Gazette advertises: "To be Run for at Frederick Town in Frederick County, A Subscription of Twenty-Eight Pounds, Two Shillings and sixpence, on May 9th; Ten Pounds on May 10th; and Three

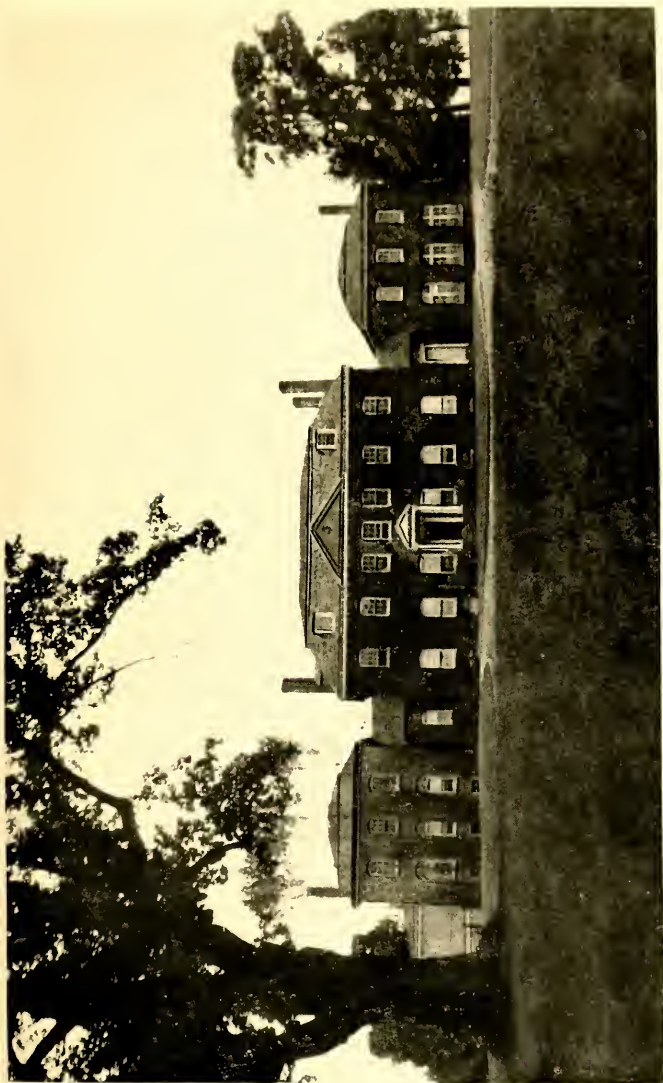
⁸It is the author's opinion that some sort of organized racing association existed at Annapolis as early as the years 1740-1743.

Pounds, Two Shillings and sixpence, on May 11th, etc., the horses &c. to carry weight for inches, and the winning horses to be excepted each day." The racers were to be entered with Kennedy Farrell, and differences and disputes decided by John Darnall, Esq., and Captain Nathaniel Wickham.

Scharf, in his *History of Western Maryland*, vol. 1, page 490, relates that "on an extremely hot day in the month of August, 1760, a remarkable race was run from Frederick Town to Annapolis, by a large horse with a man on his back, and a small mare with a boy, for the sum of seventy-five pistoles, fifty to twenty-five being laid on the horse, which won, performing it in exactly eleven hours, four of which the two contestants travelled very gently together. The course was probably over the old wagon-road leading from Monocacy to Annapolis, and could scarcely have been less than seventy-five miles. The horses, of course, must have stopped for forage and refreshment, and the question of endurance rather than speed must have been the incentive to action.

In the year 1747, Samuel Ogle returned with his family after a five years' sojourn in England, holding a new commission as Governor of Maryland, and from that time horse-racing, "the sport of kings", became the king of sport in

^aThe *Md. Gazette*, of 14 Aug. 1760, refers to this "remarkable race, or journey," and gives the distance as 75 or 80 miles.



Belair, the seat of the Ogle family of Maryland

Central portion built in 1746

(Courtesy of the present owner, William Woodward, Esq., of New York)

Maryland. Governor Ogle was emulated by Colonel Benjamin Tasker, Jr., his young brother-in-law; by Dr. Thomas Hamilton of Prince Georges County; by Sam Galloway of "Tulip Hill", West River, a true sportsman and devoted patron of the turf; and last, but by no means least, Governor Horatio Sharpe, who did so much to encourage the sport during his administration of the Government of Maryland.

In a little while, Colonel John Tayloe 2nd¹⁰, known as the founder of "Mt. Airy", in Richmond County, Virginia, a great turf-patron sent his best English-bred racers into this Province to contend against the classic steeds of the Maryland gentlemen, and horse-racing and horse-breeding received an impetus that endured for many years thereafter. As this story proceeds, it may be well to know something concerning these foremost sportsmen who ranked, either in public or in social life, with the best of their time.¹¹

¹⁰His son, Col. John Tayloe, 3rd, of Mt. Airy, married Ann Ogle, granddaughter of Governor Samuel Ogle, of Maryland.

¹¹In colonial times, only "gentlemen" were presumed to race their horses. In the 17th Century, a tailor was fined in Virginia for engaging his horse in a match, because it was unlawful for "a laborer to make a race, being a sport only for gentlemen" (*Va. Mag.* II. 294).

Colonial Maryland's Foremost Turf Patrons

GOVERNOR SAMUEL OGLE,
The Founder of "Belair".

Ogle is an odd name. It is of Scandinavian origin, and its Middle English variants are *Ogile*, *Ouglie*, *Owglie*, etc., from which our modern spelling of the word "ugly" is derived. An "ogle" man (*oglie* man), meant an ugly man, but not in the modern sense of the term. It did not necessarily connote "ill-natured", and certainly not the later colloquial development of "ill-favored". The original Ogle was, simply, a "man to be feared".

"The family came into prominence in the 12th century, when its head held the lordship of Oggil, in Northumberland. It gained fame in the border warfare in Scotland. When in August, 1341, David Bruce made an incursion as far south as New Castle, Sir Robert de Ogle, then head of the family, lived up to his name and won distinction by capturing five Scottish knights, for which exploit Edward III gave him permission to castellate his manor house at Ogle. Some remains of the castle and its double

moat are still at Marpeth. The peerage became extinct." (Oliphant).

Samuel Ogle, son of Samuel Ogle, Esq., of Northumberland County, England, was born in 1694 and died 3 May, 1752, at Annapolis, Maryland. He was commissioned at London, on 16 September, 1731, Governor of his Lordship's Province of Maryland, and took the oath of office at the house of the Honorable Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq., in the City of Annapolis, on the 7th day of December, following. He served successively, with a few months' intermission, from 1731 to 1742.

In 1741, Governor Ogle married, at the age of forty-seven years, Ann Tasker, then aged eighteen, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Tasker, Sr., by his wife Ann Bladen, the sister of Thomas Bladen, who was Governor of Maryland, 1742-1747.¹ Upon the appointment of Governor Bladen to that office, Samuel Ogle repaired to England with his young bride, remaining there until his resumption, for the third time, of the office of Governor of Maryland, in 1747.

The Maryland Gazette of 3 March, 1747, announces the news of a report "that a man-of-war is bringing his Excellency, Samuel Ogle, Esq., with his Lady and Family on board, bound to Annapolis, with a Commission to resume the Government of the Province: his Excellency,

¹Later, became a member of Parliament.

the present Governor (Bladen) designing for England this Spring." Two weeks later, his Majesty's ship the "Foulkstone" arrived within the Capes, with Samuel Ogle, his Lady and family, who were shortly after transferred to Captain Grindall's vessel, the "Neptune", and brought to the landing at Annapolis, where they were received by a number of gentlemen, amid the salutes from the Town guns and from sundry ships in the river. On 16 March, 1747, His Honor, attended by his Excellency Thomas Bladen, the retiring Governor, and his Lordship's honorable Council and others, proceeded to the Council Chamber, where his commission, appointing him Lieutenant General and Chief Governor of the Province and Avalon, was opened and published.

Governor Ogle, as we have remarked, was an early patron of the turf, and it was upon the occasion of this return to Maryland, in 1747, that he brought over the celebrated *Spark*, presented to him by Lord Baltimore, to whom the horse had come as a gift from Frederick, Prince of Wales (the father of George III) and the reviver of the royal stud in England. Governor Ogle likewise imported the famous English brood-mare, *Queen Mab*. Thus the fashion for English thoroughbred horses was introduced into Maryland under royal auspices, as befitted a Proprietary Government invested with palatinate authority.

During the years 1745 and 1746, while Samuel Ogle was still in England, he requested his father-in-law, Hon. Benjamin Tasker, Sr., to have built for him a two-story brick mansion on his (Ogle's) estate in Prince Georges County, Maryland, known as "Belair". This property, a resurvey of an older tract called "Catton", consisted originally of 1410 acres of land, granted under a special warrant of resurvey in 1719, to Rev. Jacob Henderson,² an Episcopal clergyman then of Prince Georges County, and patented to the latter, in 1721, under the name of "Belair". Mr. Henderson sold the estate sixteen years later to Samuel Ogle and Benjamin Tasker, Sr., jointly, and a few months afterwards, Ogle became the sole owner through purchase of Tasker's interest in the tract. To this property he added one hundred acres of "Enfield Chase", a one hundred and sixty-seven acres parcel called "Woodcock Range", "Larkin's Forest" (400 acres) and "Ridgely's Addition" (100 acres), all being contiguous tracts, in Prince Georges County, and amounting to a total of 2177 acres. "Belair"³ proper, the colonial seat of the Ogle family, contained 1410 acres and is described in Lord Batimore's *Rent Roll*

²His wife was the thrice-married Mary Stanton, who married (1) Mareen Duvall (d. 1694): (2) Colonel Henry Ridgely (d. 1710) and (3) Rev. Jacob Henderson, all of Prince Georges County, Md. Rev. Mr. Henderson owned some fine horses.

³The name of this estate is spelled variously in the colonial records; as Bellair, Bellaire, etc., but the modern spelling has been adopted, for the sake of uniformity, throughout these pages.

as situated "about a mile from the west side of the north branch of the Patuxent", not far from the site of the present Bowie Station. The popular yarn that "Belair" came as a wedding-gift from Hon. Benjamin Tasker, Sr., to his daughter Ann and her husband, Samuel Ogle, is sheer romance.

The original two-story brick house, at "Belair", was built for Governor Samuel Ogle in the year 1746, and is in a state of perfect preservation. After Ogle's return from England in 1747, he added a brick structure about forty feet square and two stories high, built by way of an "L" shaped wing, containing a kitchen and other offices for servants. The latter building has been destroyed but evidences of its former existence remain. In recent years, the original mansion has been flanked on either side with wings, harmoniously blending with the original design, and is owned and occupied as an occasional home by Mr. William Woodward, a New York gentleman of Maryland ancestry. That Prince Georges County in colonial times became pre-eminently the "horse-breeding section of Maryland", was due to "Belair", so long famed in the annals of the turf, from the middle of the Eighteenth Century.

Governor Ogle died, sincerely lamented, at Annapolis, in 1752. The inventory of his estate mentions over twenty horses of various sorts, and the Gazette of 5 October, 1752, advertised

a sale by public vendue to be conducted "at the plantation of the late Governor Ogle in Prince Georges County", of a parcel of his slaves and live stock including "the fine English Horse and Mare and several Mares and Colts of the English breed."

Besides his widow, Mrs. Ann (Tasker) Ogle, and two daughters, one of whom married John Ridout, Secretary to Governor Sharpe, the deceased left a son, Benjamin Ogle, a child of three years, and the heir to his estates. Mrs. Ogle, the widow, was a sister to Colonel Benjamin Tasker, Jr., turf patron and horse-breeder, who died unmarried in 1760, at the age of forty years; to Rebecca Tasker, who married Daniel Dulany, the younger; to Elizabeth Tasker, who married Christopher Lowndes, and to Frances Tasker, who married Robert Carter, Esq., of Virginia.

COLONEL BENJAMIN TASKER, JR.

Tasker is a name that has come down to us from the Middle English period. The word had reference to one who performed service by "tasked work", and was applied to a "tasker" (thrasher, or thresher). Our earliest Tasker, therefore, was a man who busied himself in urging the flail. The first of the name in Maryland was Captain Thomas Tasker, of an armigerous family in England, who was Justice of Calvert

County from 1685 to 1692; member of the Assembly from 1692 to 1697; member of the Governor's council from 1699 until his death in 1700. Besides the aforementioned appointments, he held the offices of a Justice of the Provincial Court in 1694, of Treasurer of the Province in 1695, and was a Captain of the Foot Militia in Calvert County in 1689.⁴ His son Benjamin Tasker (1690-1768) married in 1711, Ann Bladen, of that well known family, and had ten children, of whom five died in infancy. Those who arrived at maturity were Colonel Benjamin, Jr., who predeceased his father, leaving behind him neither widow nor issue; and four daughters, one of whom, Ann, became the wife of Governor Samuel Ogle, as we have already stated.

When Governor Ogle died in 1752, at the age of 58 years, his widow was only 29, and his son and heir, Benjamin Ogle, a child of three years. The child's maternal grandfather, Hon. Benjamin Tasker, Sr., and his uncle, Colonel Benjamin Tasker, Jr. (a young man of 32 years of age), were appointed joint executors of the will and guardians of the infant. Shortly after the death of Governor Ogle, Colonel Tasker en-

⁴Captain Thomas Tasker possessed little property when he first settled in the Province. The old law of primogeniture, advantageous in some respects, occasioned hardships in others. It sent to our shores men possessing initiative and fortitude: it also brought hither the "tiffity-taffety ne'er-do-wells". But the fittest alone survived and prospered.

tered and took possession of the house and plantation known as "Belair", ostensibly for the benefit of the infant Ogle heir.

Contrary to the general belief, the dwelling-house at Annapolis, in which Governor Samuel Ogle died, was not the latter's property and his widow not having a house was compelled to resort to "Belair", in Prince Georges County, where she remained for two years, until a home suitable for the rearing of her family could be procured. Young Benjamin Ogle, when scarcely ten years old, was sent over to England to be educated, and his uncle, Colonel Tasker, continued in the use and enjoyment of "Belair", adding a park for deer, improving the property generally, and receiving the profits out of the estate, just as if it were actually his own, until his death in 1760. Colonel Tasker believed, evidently, that young Ogle would prefer to reside in England, permanently, and would not care to be inconvenienced with the management of so large an estate, so remotely situated; for, some years prior to the Colonel's death, he had entered with his father, as joint executors and guardians, into a deed of "bargain and sale" whereby he acquired the property. It must be presumed that they anticipated, on the part of the infant heir, a ratification of this transaction, when the latter should have attained the legal age.

Colonel Tasker meanwhile having died unmarried and without issue, his property and interests, according to devise, fell to his surviving sisters, including the widow Ogle, the mother of Benjamin Ogle, the heir. Hon. Benjamin Tasker, Sr., however, maintained his residence at "Belair", paying a rental of £102 sterling per annum, until his death in 1768, whereupon his daughter, Mrs. Ogle, and certain of her sisters, entered and occupied the premises. In 1770, Benjamin Ogle attained his majority⁵ and, in the following year, demanded an accounting and the restoration of his estates, by legal processes, in which he was eventually successful. He, afterwards, became Governor of Maryland.

On behalf of the Taskers, father and son, both of whom were dead when Benjamin Ogle became "of age", it must be recorded that there is not the slightest evidence of a conspiracy on their part to defraud the young Ogle heir in the matter of his estates.

Colonel Tasker, it is true, worked the land at "Belair", but he did neither exhaust nor depreciate it. On the contrary, he improved the estate generally, and, in particular, he cleared meadow ground; converted some of the arable land into pasture by sowing the same with clover and other seeds; at a considerable expense, en-

⁵Benjamin Ogle was born at Annapolis, Md., 7 February 1748/9 (Chancery Records).

closed with posts, rails and paling, a park for deer; planted a large garden with pear trees and a two-acre vineyard with vine-cuttings (the place was sometimes referred to as "Colonel Tasker's Vineyard"). He planted locust and poplar avenues to the mansion, built a stable, a large milk house and a very good barn (to replace one that was blown down); erected a horse mill for grinding corn and wheat, and likewise a cider mill, besides sinking a deep well near the house, and fixing thereat a leaden pump with a double list. A remnant of old spouting on the mansion still bears the marks of the year 1757, which some have erroneously taken as indicating the year the house was built.

These improvements were accomplished at a very appreciable outlay, regardless of the fact that the labor was performed chiefly by slaves on the estate. The net profits derived by Colonel Tasker from rentals and from working the land must have been comparatively small. His principal profits were realized from the young horses which he bred at "Belair". Under Colonel Tasker's management, the Ogle estate became a place worth while, and one that was resorted to, time and again by the most prominent gentlemen of that day.

A "society news" item of the olden time, in the Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis, under date of Thursday, 24 July, 1755, announces:

"Tuesday morning last, his Excellency our Governor set out from hence for Frederick County, and lodged that night at Col. Tasker's (the late Governor Ogle's) Seat, at Bellair. We hear his Excellency intends for Fort Cumberland." This item is interesting, moreover, as a reminder of those times—the days of the old French War. Braddock's defeat had occurred only two weeks prior to this visit of Governor Sharpe at "Belair".

During Colonel Tasker's occupancy of "Belair", he raced his famous mare, the imported *Selima*, and maintained there his celebrated stud of pedigreed race-horses of the English breed, from which stock many of the finest racers and breeders in America originated. It has been said that Colonel Tasker, like Colonel Tayloe, of Mt. Airy, built for himself a private race-track on the estate, but the evidence of this is not conclusive. As "Belair" was handed down through the Ogles, the Bowies, and their heirs or their successors, it continued to maintain its ancient reputation and renown.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

Samuel Galloway, Esq., of "Tulip Hill", West River, in Ann Arundel County, a contemporary of the Ogles and the Taskers, and an intimate friend of the latter family, was another

noted devotee of the turf in Maryland. He was the son of John Galloway and Mary Thomas his wife, and was descended from Richard Galloway, of London, England. About the year 1745, he married Ann Chew, sister to Benjamin Chew. The Galloways and the Chews are well known Maryland families, with Quaker predilections. A few years after his marriage, Sam Galloway built "Tulip Hill", on West River. He owned the celebrated *Selim*, the best horse of his time. It was said of Sam Galloway that "he was as true a sportsman as any the olden times of 1750 to 1784 could furnish."

DOCTOR THOMAS HAMILTON.

Doctor Thomas Hamilton was another leading Maryland turf patron of this period, and a resident of Prince Georges County. He was the owner of the celebrated horse, *Figure*, of whom it was once said: "he never lost a race". Another noted horse owned by Dr. Hamilton was the imported *Dove*. He also owned the bay horse imported *Ranger*, and the bay mares *Primrose* and *Harmony*, of good pedigree. The two last mentioned, however, were not distinguished on the turf. *Ranger* was offered for sale privately, by Dr. Hamilton, in June 1767.

GOVERNOR HORATIO SHARPE.

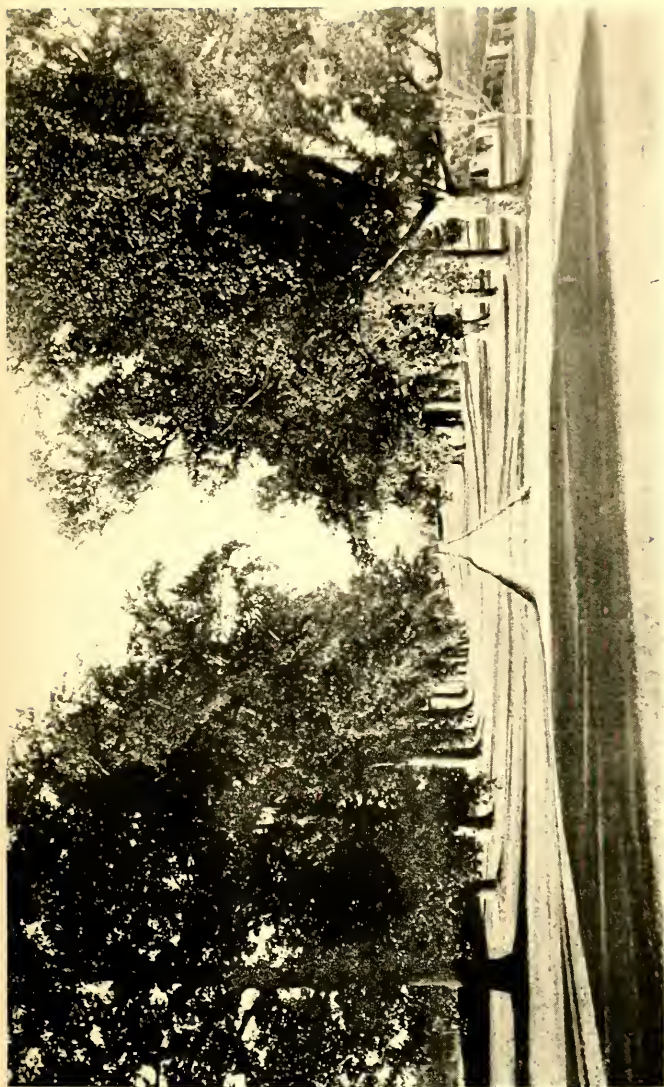
Governor Horatio Sharpe was a patron of the turf and encouraged racing in Maryland by giving small purses and running his horses matches as long ago as the French War. About the year 1757, he imported⁶ the famous stallion *Othello*. Ogle's *Spark* and Sharpe's *Othello* were the earliest stallions of renown in Maryland. *Othello* got *Selim* (Galloway's), "the best horse of his time." Governor Sharpe also owned *Britannia*, full sister to *True Briton*, by the imported *Othello*.

These names, Ogle, Tasker, Galloway, Hamilton and Sharpe, are the first of importance in Maryland turf annals. They were soon followed in celebrity by the names of Mr. Calvert, owner of *Regulus*; Mr. Hall, owner of *Fearnaught*; Colonel Lloyd, owner of *Traveller* and *Nancy Bywell*; Mr. MacGill, owner of *Nonpareil*; Colonel Sim, owner of *Wildair*, and by Governor Eden, owner of *Why Not*. At the same time, Virginia, famous for her horses as well as for her great statesmen, furnishes the names of Colonels Tayloe, Byrd, Thornton and others, who frequently contended against Maryland for the supremacy on the turf. Colonel

⁶A writer in the *American Turf Register*, VI. 332, denies that *Othello* was imported into this country, but the denial is not supported by any authority and contradicts contemporary testimony and pedigrees.

(afterwards General) George Washington was a great admirer of fine horses, and loved speed contests. During the early "Seventies" he came up regularly for the races at Annapolis, attended the theatre and the balls given on those occasions, and was hospitably entertained by the social leaders of the town.¹

¹Washington's "Journal."



Entrance to *Belair*
"He planted locust and poplar avenues to the mansion"

5.

5.

Some Famous Horses of the Olden Time

THE GODOLPHIN ARABIAN.

The three great progenitors of English and American racers and thoroughbreds were the *Godolphin Arabian*, the *Darley Arabian* and the *Byerly Turk*. The blood of Lord Godolphin's Arabian has coursed in the veins of many Maryland race-horses and their produce to this day and he is particularly noteworthy here as the ancestor of the celebrated *Selima*, *Fearnaught*, etc. Although he was not actually imported into this country, he deserves special mention. He is said to have been foaled in 1724, and was imported into France from some capital or royal stud in Barbary. He was long thought to be an Arabian, but his points more resemble the highest breed of Barbs. He was fifteen hands in height, of great substance, of the truest conformation for strength and action, bearing every indication of a real courser, a horse of the desert. His color was entire brown-bay, with mottles on the buttocks and crest, excepting a small streak of white upon the hinder heels.

He is supposed to have been stolen, and was imported into France, where, it is said, he was so little valued that he was actually employed in the drudgery of drawing a cart in the streets of Paris. A Mr. Coke *alias* Colonel Cook, brought him over from France into England about 1730, and gave him to Roger Williams, the proprietor of the St. James Coffee-house, by whom he was presented to the Earl of Godolphin. He died 25 December, 1753, at the age of 29 years.

The *Godolphin Arabian* and the renowned *Darley Arabian* were reputed among turfmen to be the most celebrated and valuable for their blood and high form as stallions, and were for many years the source of our best racing blood.

SPARK.

Ogle's *Spark*—was imported from England into Maryland in 1747, by Governor Samuel Ogle, who also imported the brood-mare *Queen Mab*. *Spark* came from the royal stud in England, whose promoter was Frederick, Prince of Wales (father of George III). As we have stated, this horse came as a gift from the Prince to Lord Baltimore, in England, who presented him to Governor Ogle. *Spark* got some good stock.

OTHELLO.

Sharpe's *Othello*—Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, who encouraged racing, imported

into the province the famous stallion *Othello*,⁹ that was got by Mr. Panton's *Crab*, in England, out of the Duke of Somerset's favorite brood-mare *Miss Slamerkin*. *Othello* was foaled in 1743, and sold to the Earl of Portmore. In 1749, he won four King's plates, besides other purses. *Othello* may be regarded as the "*Godolphin Arabian*" of Maryland. His granddam was Lord Oxford's *Dun Arabian*; his great granddam a royal mare. He was a beautiful black, fifteen hands high and very strong. He was stationed in Virginia, at James River, in 1761. He got *Selim*, "the best horse of his time," and the dam of *Mark Anthony*. As we have said before, Ogle's *Spark* and Sharpe's *Othello* were the earliest stallions of renown in Maryland.

SELIMA.

Tasker's *Selima*—Colonel Benjamin Tasker, Jr., imported this famous daughter of the *Godolphin Arabian* known as Tasker's *Selima*, foaled in 1746. She was invincible on the turf and became equally distinguished as a breeder. As with her sire in England, her blood flows in the veins of almost every racehorse of distinction that has run in this country from that day to the present.

⁹The late Judge G. Duvall, of "Marietta," Maryland, whose memory went back to pre-Revolutionary days, stated in 1833, that *Othello* was imported about 1757, from England, where he had raced prior to his coming to America.

Selima was bred by Lord Godolphin, and is supposed to have been full sister to *Babraham*. She was dam of Galloway's matchless *Selim*, of Brent's remarkable *Ebony* and of *Stella*, all by the imported *Othello*, and of other steeds well known in their time.

It has been said that Colonel Tasker had such an uninterrupted career of success both in Maryland and in Virginia, that Maryland-bred horses were excluded from the Jockey Club purses in the latter colony; whereupon he sent his mares to foal in Virginia, and in the course of a few years, renewed his conquests with Virginia-bred horses.

SELIM.

Galloway's *Selim*—the "get" of Sharpe's imported *Othello* and Tasker's imported *Selima*—was foaled in 1759, and was purchased by Samuel Galloway, of "Tulip Hill", West River, Maryland. *Selim*, the first of the "get" of *Othello* in America, was a tried and approved racer, beating every horse of his day until he was nine years old, and was a beautiful and valuable stallion of deserved celebrity; of a dark bay color, a little rising fifteen hands high. He was in Virginia from 1770 to 1780, and became the ancestor of a valuable race of horses.

Selim when eight years old, made a great running at Philadelphia in 1767, and in the opinion of a sportsman of that period, "it is believed that this running was never exceeded, if

equalled, in this country." Carrying 140 pounds, he ran a four mile heat,¹⁰ over an unusually heavy course, in 8 minutes and 2 seconds. Standardizing the weight at nine stone and computing the course exactly, *Selim* would have made a record of a mile in two minutes on this course.

Selim was beaten by Hamilton's *Figure* in 1768, at Upper Marlborough, but the former horse was in bad condition, having been lately cured of the distemper in the throat.

FIGURE.

Hamilton's *Figure*—foaled in 1757, was bred by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton. He was got by *Old Figure* (whose sire was an Arabian). His dam was *Mariamne*. He was a bay horse, 15½ hands in height. When five years old, *Figure* won a 50 l. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, beating Mr. Hudson's chestnut horse *Fellow* and five others. The same year, he won another 50 l. at the town of Rugland. In 1763, he received premiums at Preston and Carlisle, in Old England. When six and seven years old he won 50 l. prizes at Lancaster and Sterling, respectively. He ran well in England and Scotland, never was beaten, and eventually, no horse would start against him.

Figure was imported into Maryland by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, of "Mount Calvert Manor",

¹⁰The Philadelphia track was a little short of two miles in length, but it was called a "two mile" course.

Prince Georges County, in the autumn of 1765. In the following year he won the purse at Annapolis, and in 1768, when eleven years old, he won the purse at Upper Marlborough, beating Mr. Galloway's *Selim*. These two are the only races he ran in America. Dr. Hamilton sold him a few years afterwards to a gentleman in New Jersey. The last time he is mentioned, was at Philadelphia, in 1774.

Dove was another of Dr. Hamilton's importations. He was got by *Young Cade*, his dam by *Teazer*, his grand dam by *Scawing's Arabian*, and out of the *Gardiner* mare that won six royal plates.

ARIEL AND TRAVELLER.

Tasker's *Ariel* and *Traveller*—both were bred by Colonel Benjamin Tasker, and were got by Mr. Morton's *Traveller*, the former out of *Selima*, the latter out of *Miss Colvill*. Tasker's *Traveller* is described as a fine, strong horse, a good bay, and upwards of 16 hands high. *Ariel* was sire of the stallion, *Smiling Billy*, the property of Howard Duvall, of Prince Georges County, Maryland.

There were other horses during this period, that were favorably known in Maryland, as racers, as well as for their breed, but the foregoing were, by all odds, the most prominent of established pedigrees.

Annals of the Turf in Colonial Maryland¹

1745

The first regular horse-race at or near Annapolis, to be publicly announced in the newspapers (of which the files are extant) was advertised in the columns of the Maryland Gazette of 17 May, 1745. This racing was scheduled for the two last days of May, near the home of one John Conners, in Anne Arundel County; the first day's purse, ten pounds currency; the second day's purse, five pounds. The result of the races and the names of the entries were not made public.

In September, of the same year, the Gazette advertised a race to be run near Queen Anne Town, Prince Georges County, for the sum of thirty pounds current money the first day, and twenty pounds the second day.

1747

In September, at Annapolis, a match for 50 guineas was run by the Governor's (Ogle's) bay

¹"Maryland Gazette" (*passim*): "American Turf Register", *et cetera*.

gelding and Colonel Plater's grey stallion, and won by the former.

1751

Mr. Ignatius Digges' bay horse *Vendome* beat Mr. Harrison's grey horse *Bean* in a match for 60 guineas. Heats, two miles and a half.

1752

The first race of note, of which we have any account, was won by Colonel Tasker's imported mare *Selima*, when six years old, at Annapolis, in May 1752. Her contestant was Captain Butler's² *Creeping Kate*. The prize offered was 40 pounds.

In December, following, at Gloucester, in Virginia, *Selima* beat Colonel Byrd's *Trial* (on which a challenge had been offered against any horse that could be brought), Colonel Tayloe's imported *Jenny Cameron* and his imported horse, *Childers*, and a mare of Colonel Thornton's,—a sweepstakes, 500 pistoles, four miles. This race marks the beginning of the competition between Maryland and Virginia in the annals of the turf.

1754

In March of this year, Governor Sharpe set forth on a month's tour through the four

²Perhaps, Captain Peter Butler, of Frederick County, Maryland.

lower counties of the Eastern Shore,³ and was everywhere deferentially received and hospitably entertained. On April 15th, his Excellency's gift of 20 pounds was run for near Talbot County Courthouse, by four horses. A large assembly of people was in attendance on the race-ground, supposed to be upwards of 2000 horse, besides a great number of carriages. In the middle of the ground was erected a stage, about 60 feet in length and 20 in width, for the reception of his Excellency and a number of gentlemen and ladies, who could from thence view the horses round the course. The prize was won by a horse belonging to a Mr. Rice of that County.

In September, following, at the Annapolis race-course, his Excellency's gift of 20 pounds was run for, with only two horses starting, Captain Hopper's horse *Pleasure* and Captain Gantt's horse *Buffaloe*, and won by the latter.

1755-1764

During these years, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and, particularly, Virginia, were harassed by the French and Indian War troubles along the frontiers, and the records of the turf are either extremely scant or significant-

³Governor Sharpe made a close personal study of the people whom he governed. In February, 1754, he visited Baltimore town, and was received by the citizens with demonstrations of satisfaction.

ly silent. Even in normal times, whilst notice of the time and place of the intended race was always posted, the result and the name of the winner were seldom made public through the medium of the newspapers.

1759

In October, at Joppa, in Baltimore County, there were three days of racing, the purses being 20 pistoles for the first day; ten pounds for the second and six pounds for the third day. The racers were to be entered with Isaac Risteau and the owners were to pay one shilling in the form of entrance money. Disputes, etc., to be adjudicated by Colonel William Young and James Christie. The results of this race were not published.

1763

In April, at Harlem, New York, a great race was run between *True Briton* (by imported *Othello*) and *Old England*, when the latter was distanced. This victory came as a great surprise to certain New York turfmen who pretended to regard Maryland-bred horses as "mongrel-bred."

In the same month, at the Annapolis race-course, a purse of 50 pistoles was run for, heats four miles. Six competitors started, but the race was won by Mr. Calvert's *Jolly Chester*, who got the two first heats.

1764

In April, a match race, a single heat of four miles, over the course at Upper Marlborough, was run by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse *Dove* and Mr. Tyler's *Driver* (by *Othello*, out of a *Spark* mare) and won by the latter.

1766

In May, the 50 pistoles purse, four heats, was run for at the Annapolis race-ground. Six started for it, who came in, as follows:

<i>Figure</i>	Dr. Hamilton's (aged, 10 st.)	2—1—2—1
<i>Trial</i>	Mr. (Hall's) Bullen's	
	(5 yrs., 9 st.)	3—2—1—2
<i>Chester</i>	Mr. Yieldhall's (aged, 10 st.)	1—3—3—3
<i>Britannia</i>	Mr. Gantt's	dis.
<i>Merry Andrew</i>	Mr. Heath's	dis.
<i>Terror</i>	Major Sim's	dis.

The first heat was won by a head. The second day's race, for 30 pistoles, was won by Mr. Calvert's horse *Regulus*, beating Dr. Hamilton's imported horse, *Ranger*, and Mr. Tyler's *Driver*.

In November, the gentlemen of Chester-town, in Kent County, raised a purse of 100 pistoles, to be run for on the 24th, instant, with a view of bringing together the two most celebrated horses on the continent, *Selim* of Maryland, and *Yorick* of Virginia. *Selim* was seven, and *Yorick* six years old. *Selim* came in winner.

About this time *Selim* had gained such celebrity as to be frequently excluded from the races, as no competitor would start with him.

1767

In May, the 50 pistoles purse was run for on the race-ground near Annapolis. Four started for it, who came in as follows:

<i>Traveller</i>	Colonel Tayloe's	1—1
<i>Trial</i>	Mr. Bullen's	3—2
<i>Regulus</i>	Mr. Calvert's	2—dis.
<i>Ranger</i>	Dr. Hamilton's	dis.

Four started the next day for the 30 pistoles, viz:—

<i>Fearnaught</i>	Mr. Hall's	1—1
<i>Trial</i>	Mr. Bullen's	3—2
<i>"Shelaley"</i>	Mr. Bullen's	2—3
<i>Sportsman</i>	Mr. Sprigg's	4—dr.

In October, *Selim*, eight years old, carrying 140 pounds, won at Philadelphia, the 100 guineas purse, distancing the field—*Old England*, *Granby*, and *Northumberland*. The first heat, four miles, was run in 8 minutes and 2 seconds, *Selim* winning from *Old England* by a single length. The second heat, after running three miles close at the heels of *Selim*, *Old England* flew the course.

1768

In May, at Upper Marlborough race-course, the first day's match for 50 guineas was won

by Notley Young's *Gimcrack* (got by *Ariel*); the second day's match for 100 pounds was won by Dr. Hamilton's imported *Figure*, beating the famous *Selim*, out of condition, the first race he lost; the third day's match for a purse of 25 pounds was won by Mr. MacGill's bay colt *Nonpareil*, who won the heat with ease.

In September, following, MacGill's *Nonpareil*, by imported *Dove*, became a successful horse in Maryland, winning with ease the £100 purse at Leonardtown, in St. Marys County, beating some of the most famous horses.

1769

In May, at the Annapolis race-track, a sweepstake purse of 60 guineas was run for by four year colts, and won by Dr. Hamilton's filly *Thistle*. The next day, the subscription purse of £100 two heats, was started for and resulted as follows:

Mr. MacGill's <i>Nonpareil</i>	1—1
Mr. Galloway's <i>Selim</i>	2—2
Dr. Hamilton's <i>Ranger</i>	3—3

In October following, the Annapolis subscription purse of 50 guineas three heats, was run for by several horses, who came in as follows:

Daniel McCarty's ch.g. <i>Volunteer</i>	5—1—1
Samuel Galloway's b.h. <i>Selim</i>	3—2—2
Horatio Sharpe's gr.m. <i>Britannia</i>	1—4—3
Patrick MacGill's b.h. <i>Nonpareil</i>	2—3—4

Theo. Bland's bl.h.	<i>Brunswick</i>	4—dis.
John Tayloe's br.h.	<i>Juniper</i>	6—dis.
Mr. Dulany's	<i>Paoli</i>	dis.

Paoli carried 11½ pounds overweight. The first heat was very closely contested by *Britannia* and *Nonpareil*, the former winning by a single length. The second heat was as closely contested between *Volunteer*, *Selim* and *Nonpareil*, not more than a length or two between the three. The third heat was run more at ease.

The next day the subscription purse of £50 was run for and resulted as follows:

Daniel McCarty's b.h.	<i>Silverlegs</i>	1—2—1
John Tayloe's	<i>Nonpareil</i>	2—3—2
Dr. Thomas Hamilton's b.h.	<i>Ranger</i>	3—1—dis.
Dr. Shuttleworth's horse	<i>Trial</i>	4—dis.

The following day the "Ladies' Purse" of £50 was run for. There were seven horses entered, and the result was as follows:

Dr. Thomas Hamilton's b.m.	<i>Primrose</i>	1—1
Henry Hall's br.h.	<i>Fearnaught</i>	2—2
Theo. Bland's horse	<i>Brunswick</i>	3—3
Edward Worrell's horse	<i>Cato</i>	4—dis.
Daniel McCarty's	<i>Little Driver</i>	5—dis.
Robert Roberts'	<i>Grey John</i>	dis.
Governor Eden's	<i>Regulus</i>	dis.*

**Regulus* was distanced the first heat by throwing his rider.

1770

September 27th, at Annapolis, the following horses started for the Jockey Club plate of 100

guineas, weight for age; heats four miles:—

McCarty's b.h.	<i>Silverlegs</i>	4—1—1
Masters' b.m.	<i>Blacklegs</i>	3—2—2
Lloyd's b.m.	<i>Nancy Bywell</i> (bolted)	2—3—dis.
Sim's horse	<i>Wildair</i>	1—dis.
Colonel Sharpe's gr.m.	<i>Britannia</i> *	dis.
Governor Eden's gr.h.	<i>Cook Aglin</i>	dis.

**Britannia* threw her rider, when winning hollow.

On the 28th, a purse of £50 was run for and won by Fitzhugh's bay horse *Regulus* (got by Warren's *Fearnaught*), distancing four others. Heats three miles.

On the 29th, the purse of £50 was run for and won by Lloyd's mare *Nancy Bywell* (by *Matchem*), beating three others.

1771

In May, over the course near Upper Marlborough, a purse of £50 was run for and won, with ease, by Fitzhugh's bay horse *Regulus*.

On the following day, over the same course, the purse of £30 was won by McCarty's bay horse *Silverlegs*.

On Tuesday, September 24th, at Annapolis, the Jockey Club purse of 100 guineas, four-mile heats, was run for as follows:

Lloyd's mare	<i>Nancy Bywell</i>	1—6—1
Fitzhugh's b.h.	<i>Regulus</i>	2—1—2
Galloway's b.h.	<i>Selim</i>	6—4—3
Alex. Spotswood's b.h.	<i>Apollo</i>	3—3—dr.
Daniel Dulany's b.h.	<i>Nonpareil</i>	4—2—dist.
Masters' mare	<i>Blacklegs</i>	5—5—dist.

On Wednesday, the 25th, for the £50 purse:

Beanes' gr.h.	<i>Regulus</i> (by <i>Dove</i>)	1—1
Wm. Ijams' b.h.	<i>Driver</i>	3—2
Dr. Hamilton's b.m.	<i>Primrose</i>	2—dis.
Spotswood's gr.g.	<i>Driver</i>	4—dis.

On Thursday, September 26th, a purse of £50 was run for, as follows:

Baylor's b.m.	<i>Lovely</i>	1—1
Sim's horse	<i>Wildair</i>	3—2
Dr. Hamilton's b.m.	<i>Harmony</i> (by <i>Figure</i>)	2—dr.
Dr. Shuttleworth's gr.h.	<i>Atlas</i>	4—dist.

1772

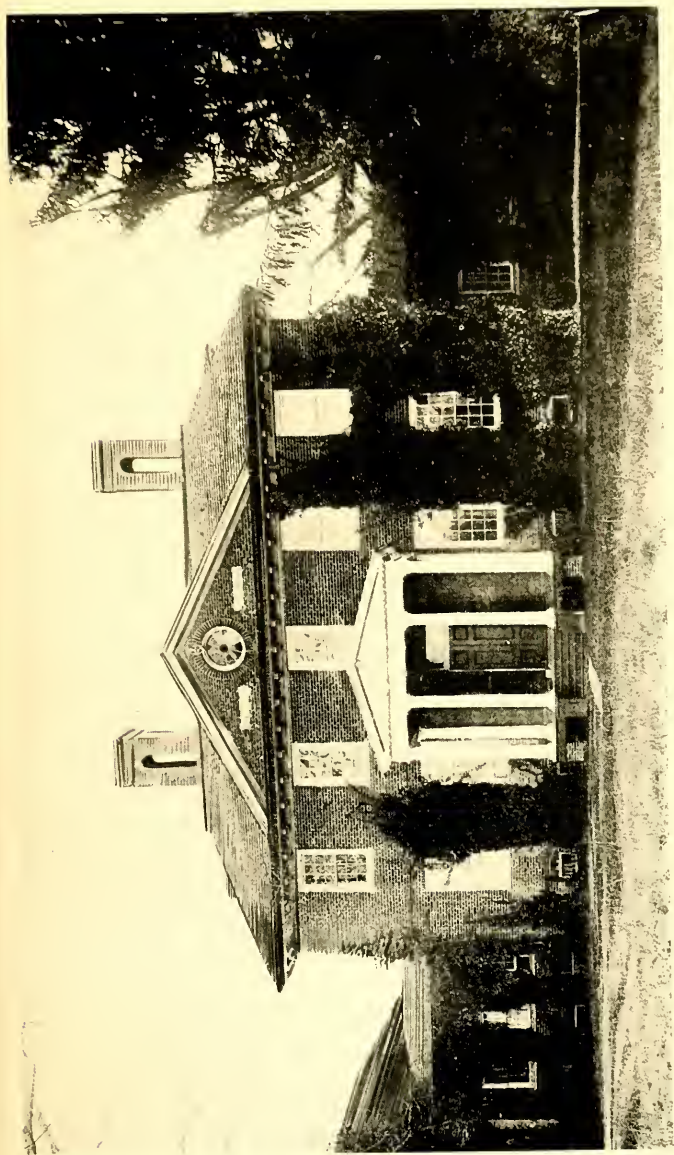
On Tuesday, October 5th, at Annapolis, the Jockey Club purse of 100 guineas, and on the three following days, purses of £50 each were run for. The particulars are as follows: first, day, heats four miles:

Col. Lloyd's b.m.	<i>Nancy Bywell</i>	1—4—1
Benj. Ogle's g.m.	<i>Britannia</i>	4—3—2
Fitzhugh's b.h.	<i>Regulus</i> ^a	5—1—dist.
Spotswood's b.h.	<i>Apollo</i>	3—2—dist.
Major Sim's b.h.	<i>Wildair</i>	2—dr.
Dr. Hamilton's b.m.	<i>Harmony</i>	dist.
Masters' b.f.	<i>Kitty</i>	dist.

^aRegulus was distanced by throwing his rider. He was near the foremost and about 300 yards to run.

On Wednesday, October 7th, heats three miles, as follows:

Masters' b.m.	<i>Blacklegs</i>	1—2—1
McCarty's b.c.	<i>Achilles</i>	4—1—2
Nevins' br.f.	<i>I-will-if-I-can</i>	2—dist.
DeLancey's (N. Y.) b.h.	<i>Bashaw</i>	3—dist.
Dr. Hamilton's b.m.	<i>Primrose</i>	dist.



Tulip Hill, West River, Maryland
Built by Samuel Galloway, Esq., about 1750

On Thursday, October 8th, heats two miles, as follows:—

Fitzhugh's b.h.	<i>Brilliant</i> (by <i>Fear-naught</i>)	1—3—1
DeLancey's (N. Y.) b.m.	<i>Sultana</i>	3—1—2
Ijams' b.c.	<i>Garrat</i>	4—2—3
Waters' b.m.	<i>Quaker Lass</i>	2—dist.

On Friday, October 9th, heats four miles, as follows:

Waters' b.m.	<i>Nettle</i>	1—1
Sam Galloway's b.h.	<i>Selim</i> (13 years old) . .	3—2
Fitzhugh's b.h.	<i>Silverlegs</i>	4—3
Major Sim's b.h.	<i>Wildair</i>	2—4
Masters' b.g.	<i>Sportsman</i>	dist.

1773

In June, the gentlemen's subscription purse of £50, at Nottingham, was won by His Excellency Governor Eden's bay horse *Why Not*, aged, beating Dr. Hamilton's bay mare *Harmony*, six years old, and Mr. Beane's grey horse *Regulus*, aged; both of whom were distanced the first heat by the superiority of *Why Not*, who had run three very hard four-mile heats at Philadelphia on that day fortnight, and had since travelled from thence in very hot weather, which was supposed to be very much against him; nevertheless, he won very easily and the knowing ones were greatly "taken in".

On September 27th, a sweepstakes; on Tuesday, the Jockey Club purse of 100 guineas; and on the three following days, subscription purses

of £50 each were run for on the course near Annapolis, the particulars of which are, as follows:

Monday, the Sweepstakes.

Mr. Fitzhugh's gr.m.	<i>Kitty Fisher</i>	1
Mr. Ogle's gr.m.		2
Mr. Heath's gr.m.		3

Tuesday, September 28, Heats four miles.

Col. Lloyd's b.m.	<i>Nancy Bywell</i>	1—1
Mr. Galloway's b.m.	<i>Lady Legs</i>	4—2
Mr. DeLancey's (N. Y.) b.m.	<i>Nettle</i>	2—dr.
Mr. Fitzhugh's b.h.	<i>Regulus</i>	3—dr.
Dr. Hamilton's b.m.	<i>Harmony</i>	dis.
Mr. Masters' b.m.	<i>Kitty</i>	dis.

Wednesday, September 29. Heats, three miles.

Dr. Hamilton's b.m.	<i>Primrose</i>	1—4—1
Mr. Fauntleroy's b.m.	<i>Miss Sprightly</i> ..	3—3—2
Mr. DeLancey's (N.Y.) b.m.	<i>Sultana</i>	5—1—3
Mr. Masters' b.m.	<i>Blacklegs</i>	6—2—4
Mr. Slaughter's bl.m.	<i>Ariel</i>	2—5—dr.
Mr. Warren's bl.m.	<i>Pettycoatsloose</i> ..	4—6—dr.

Thursday, September 30. Heats two miles.

Mr. Fitzhugh's gr.m.	<i>Kitty Fisher</i>	3—1—1
Mr. Carroll's ch.h.	<i>Marius</i>	2—2—2
Mr. Heath's gr.m.		5—3—3
Dr. Hamilton's b.m.	<i>Harmony</i>	1—dis.
Mr. Ijams' br.h.	<i>Figure</i>	4—dr.
Mr. Masters' ch.h.	<i>Babram</i>	dis.

Friday, October 1.

Mr. Fitzhugh's b.h.	<i>Regulus</i>	4—3—1—1
Governor Eden's b.h.	<i>Why Not</i> . .	1—2—2—2
Mr. DeLancey's (N. Y.) b.m.	<i>Nettle</i>	3—1—3—3
Mr. Nicholson's b.h.	<i>Pacolet</i>	2—dr.

Bets at starting, *Nettle* against the field, and after she won the second heat, three to two she would win the purse. After *Regulus* won the third heat, four to one on him against the field.

1774

On May 11, was run for, at Nottingham, Prince Georges County, a purse of £50, weight for age, heats three miles, which was won by his Excellency Governor Eden's *Why Not*, aged, at four heats, beating Dr. Hamilton's *Primrose*, Colonel Barnes' *Young Tanner* and two others.

On the 12th, a subscription purse of a considerable but uncertain amount was run for—heats four miles—and won by Governor Eden's chestnut horse *Slim*, six years old, at two heats; beating Colonel Sim's bay horse, *Wildair*, aged, Dr. Hamilton's and Mr. Lyles' fillies being drawn.

On the 17th, at Baltimore town⁵ a purse of £50, weight for age and blood, was run for and

⁵Before the Revolution, races were run over John Eager Howard's grounds, between the present Liberty and Greene streets, Baltimore City.

won by Governor Eden's *Why Not*, aged, at two heats, beating Colonel Nicholson's horse and Mr. Gough's⁶ horse *Garrick*.

And on the 18th, a purse of £30 was won by Mr. Gough's horse *Garrick*.

Under the auspices of Governor Robert Eden (1769-1775), the turf in Maryland became more fashionable than at any other period, and Annapolis, the abode of elegance and refinement, was resorted to from all quarters at its regular race meetings.

Before we close this sketch of the colonial period of the Maryland turf, it may be of interest to reproduce a contemporary report of a race, the same being one of the rare instances in which a full account is given in the newspapers. It occurs in the Maryland Gazette of Thursday, 12 May, 1768, and is as follows:

"To the Printers—As a mistake appears in your last Gazette, in publishing our Races, we desire you will publish them from the Account herewith sent.

We are

Your humble servants

The Managers of the
Upper-Marlborough Races."

May 7, 1768.

⁶Harry Dorsey Gough, who purchased in 1774 the well known mansion, built in Baltimore County by Corbin Lee of Virginia, and named it "Perry Hall", subsequently celebrated in the annals of local Methodism.

"On Tuesday, the 3d Inst., a Match for 50 Guineas was run for over the Upper-Marlborough Course. One four-mile heat, carrying 9 Stone, by a grey filly called *Britannia*, got by *Briton*, belonging to his Excellency the Governor, and a black Colt, call'd *Gimcrack*, got by *Ariel*, belonging to Notley Young, Esq., and won by the latter. Odds Two to One on *Gimcrack*, the filly being lame.

Wednesday 4. The following Horses started for the Subscription Purse of 100 Pounds, viz:

		1st H.	2nd H.
Dr. Hamilton's Horse	<i>Figure</i> , wt. 10 St.	1	: 1
Francis Thornton's Horse	<i>Merryman</i> , wt.		
		10 St.	2 : 2
Sam Galloway's Horse	<i>Selim</i> , wt. 10 St.	3	: 3
Mr. Thomas' 5 yr. old	<i>Buckskin</i> , 8 St.		
		10 lb.	4 : dis.

Odds at Starting, Three to One *Selim* against the Field; Five to One the Field against *Figure*; Five to Four *Merryman* would be distanced in the Heats; and even Bets *Buckskin* would be distanced in the first Heat.

Figure took the Lead from the Post, and won the Heats with great Ease. 'Tis remarkable that the last Heat was run in 8 Minutes and 52 Seconds. The Ground, by a fair Measurement, is full Four Miles.

Thursday 5. A purse of 25 Pounds was run for, by Mr. McGill's bay Colt *Nonpareil*, wt. 8 stone. 1
Mr. Bullen's brown Horse, *Liberty* (formerly

Tryall) aged, 10 St. 2

Dr. Hamilton's bay Filly, *Primrose*, 8 stone. . . . dis.

Mr. Diggs' mare *Moll Row*, 6 yrs. old, 9 St. 6 lb. dis.

Bets in favor of *Nonpareil*, who won the Heat with Ease, and received the Money—*Liberty* not starting the Second Heat."

In 1774, out of deference to a recommendation of the Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia in September of that year, the Fall races at Annapolis were postponed on account of the political state of the country, and racing in Maryland was not revived until after the war. It is indeed remarkable that our colonial Maryland and Virginia ancestors, who apparently were given over to the vanities of "the world, the flesh and the devil", from the Puritan viewpoint, could so quickly face about to meet the stern realities of war, and out of this situation evolve soldiers and statesmen such as the world had never seen. Whatever the circumstances may be, "a man's a man for a' that"! On the renewal of peace, with the revival of amusements, the Maryland Jockey Club, at Annapolis, was placed on its former respectable footing, when it was considered a distinguished honor to be a member of it—composed of such gentlemen as Governor Paca, Richard Sprigg, Esq. (stewards), Hon. Edward Lloyd (father of the Gov-

ernor), Hon. Benj. C. Stoddert (the first Secretary of the Navy), Colonel Stone (afterward Governor), Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Colonel John Eager Howard (afterward Governor), Benjamin Ogle, Esq., (afterward Governor), Hon. George Plater (afterward Governor), General Cadwallader, Dr. William Murray; and Messrs. Tilghman, Steuart, Galloway, Brogden, Pearce, Coursey, Davidson and others.

This concludes the narration of the colonial period of Maryland turf history, an angle of her early history so little known, and yet so interesting in its human aspect. As we have seen, these sports of the turf were patronized, encouraged and indulged in by the most distinguished and respectable characters of the Province. Only one instance has been found where an individual was accused of attempting to bribe a rider to "throw the race", and in this case the accused was, happily, able to refute the despicable accusation.

Colonial Sportsmen, with Their Horses who Competed *in* Maryland Turf Contests

1745-1775

(Asterisk indicates imported horse)

BARNES:	<i>Young Tanner</i>
BEANES:	<i>Regulus</i>
BULLEN:	<i>Liberty or Trial, Shillalah</i>
CALVERT:	<i>Jolly Chester, Regulus</i>
CARROLL:	<i>Marius</i>
DIGGES:	<i>Moll Row, Vendome</i>
DULANY:	<i>Nonpareil, Paoli</i>
EDEN:	<i>Badger, Cook Aglin, Regulus, Slim or Sprightly, Why Not</i>
GALLOWAY:	<i>Lady Legs, Selim</i>
GANTT:	<i>Britannia, Buffaloe, True Briton</i>
GOUGH:	<i>Garrick</i>
HALL:	<i>Fearnaught*, Trial (see Bullen)</i>
HAMILTON:	<i>Dove*, Figure*, Harmony, Primrose, Ranger*, Thistle</i>
HEATH:	<i>Merry Andrew</i>
HOPPER:	<i>Pleasure</i>
IJAMS:	<i>Driver, Figure, Garrat</i>
LLOYD:	<i>Nancy Bywell*, Traveller</i>
MacGILL:	<i>Nonpareil</i>

NICHOLSON:	<i>Pacolet</i>
OGLE:	<i>Britannia, Queen Mab*, Spark*</i>
ROBERTS:	<i>Grey John</i>
SHARPE:	<i>Britannia, Othello*</i>
SIM:	<i>Terror, Wildair</i>
SPRIGG:	<i>Sportsman</i>
TASKER:	<i>Ariel, Selima*, Stella, Traveller, etc.</i>
TYLER:	<i>Driver,</i>
WATERS:	<i>Nettle, Quaker Lass</i>
WOLSTENHOLME:	<i>Tanner*</i>
WORRELL:	<i>Cato</i>
YOUNG:	<i>Gimcrack</i>

VIRGINIA

BAYLOR:	<i>Lovely</i>
BLAND:	<i>Brunswick</i>
BYRD:	<i>Trial</i>
FAUNTLEROY:	<i>Miss Sprightly</i>
FITZHUGH:	<i>Brilliant, Kitty Fisher*, Regulus, Silver-legs</i>
MCCARTY:	<i>Achilles, Little Driver, Silverlegs, Volunteer</i>
SLAUGHTER:	<i>Ariel</i>
SPOTSWOOD:	<i>Apollo, Driver</i>
TAYLOE:	<i>Childers*, Jenny Cameron*, Juniper*, Nonpareil, Traveller, Yorick</i>
THORNTON:	<i>Merryman</i>
WARREN:	<i>Pettycoatsloose</i>

NEW YORK

DELANCY:	<i>Bashaw, Nettle, Sultana, Wildair*</i>
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PENNSYLVANIA

LEARY:	<i>Old England*</i>
ORR:	<i>Northumberland*</i>
SAMUELS:	<i>Granby*</i>

UNCLASSIFIED

BUTLER:	<i>Creeping Kate</i>
HARRISON:	<i>Bean</i>
MASTERS:	<i>Babram, Blacklegs, Kitty, Sportsman</i>
NEVINS:	<i>I Will If I Can</i>
SHUTTLEWORTH:	<i>Atlas, Trial</i>
THOMAS:	<i>Buckskin</i>
.....	<i>Limber Sides</i>
.....	<i>Old Ranter</i>

Maryland Racing Centers

1745-1775

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Annapolis

Elk Ridge

BALTIMORE COUNTY

Baltimore Town

Joppa

CECIL COUNTY

Charlestown

CHARLES COUNTY

New Port

Port Tobacco

FREDERICK COUNTY

Frederick Town

Georgetown

KENT COUNTY

Chestertown

KENT ISLAND

Broad Creek

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY

Bladensburg

Lower Marlborough

Nottingham

Piscataway

Queen Anne Town

Rock Creek

Upper Marlborough

ST. MARYS COUNTY

Leonardtown

TALBOT COUNTY

Oxford, (or "Williamstadt.")

Easton, (or "Talbot Co. C. H.")

Old Maryland Jockey Club

(Revived at close of War)

1st. March 1783.

Members.

His Excellency GOVERNOR PACA and
RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq., stewards
HON. C. CARROLL OF CARROLLTON
HON. COL. EDWARD LLOYD
COL. JOHN EAGER HOWARD
THOMAS RUSSELL
EDWARD COURSEY
WILLIAM BROGDEN
RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD
SAMUEL GALLOWAY
JAMES TILGHMAN, JR.
HON. COL. JOHN HOSKINS STONE
HENRY W. PEARCE
CHARLES STEUART
DR. JAMES STEUART
WILLIAM STEUART
JOSEPH GALLOWAY
DR. WILLIAM MURRAY
BENJAMIN OGLE
RICHARD BENNETT HALL
GENERAL CADWALADER
HON. BENJ. C. STODDERT
SAMUEL HARRISON
MAJOR JOHN DAVIDSON
HON. COL. GEORGE PLATER
JAMES MACCUBBIN (son of Nicholas)



Appendix to Maryland Turf Section

Alphabetical List of Horses Mentioned; with Owners' Names and Pedigrees of Horses.

(The letters *M.G.* at the end of Pedigrees, signify that the horse and his pedigree are advertised in the old *Maryland Gazette*. In some cases no pedigree can be given; for the reason, perhaps, that the horse did not develop conspicuous qualities as a racer or a breeder. The asterisk indicates the horse was imported.)

ACHILLES—(*McCarty's*—Va.)

Raced 1772. Bay horse.

APOLLO—(*Spotswood's*—Va.)

Raced 1771, 1772. Bay (or brown?) horse.

Foaled 1767, by imported *Fearnaught* out of "English John" Bland's imported *Duchess* (by the *Gullen Arabian*). The dam of *Duchess* was *Lady Thigh* (by Croft's *Partner*).

ARIEL—(*Slaughter's*—Va.)

Raced 1773. Black horse.

ARIEL—(*Tasker's*—Md.)

Stood at William Brent's in Virginia, in 1763.

Foaled 1756, and bred by Colonel Benjamin Tasker, of Prince Georges County, Maryland. Son of Morton's imported *Traveller* out of Tasker's imported *Selima*...*M.G.*

ATLAS—(*Shuttleworth's*)

Raced 1771. Grey horse. (An *Atlas*, grey horse, was owned in 1779, by James Gould, of Virginia, and got by imported *Silvereye* out of a dam by imported *Dabster*).

BABRAHAM—(1740-1760), in England.

Son of the *Godolphin Arabian* out of a Hartley mare.

BABRAM—(*Masters'*).

Raced 1773. Chestnut horse.

[There was a *Babraham* colt, foaled 1761, by imported *Juniper* (son of *Babraham*, son of the *Godolphin Arabian*) out of Tasker's imported *Selima*. Another *Babraham*, bay colt, was foaled in 1759, by imported *Fearnaught*, out of imported *Silver* (by the *Belsize Arabian*). Mr. John Goode, Sr., of Virginia, owned a *Babram* colt, foaled 1766 and died 1786, that was got by imported *Janus* out of a dam by the same].

BADGER—(*Eden's*—Md.)

Grey horse, imported about 1770 by Governor Eden, of Maryland. Got by Lord Chedworth's *Bosphorus* (son of *Babraham*, son of the *Godolphin Arabian*): his dam by imported *Othello*: his granddam by *Flying Childers*. He was sire of Gov. Benjamin Ogle's *Badger*, a capital racer at four-mile heats. Another *Badger*, bred and owned by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was begot by Spotswood's *Apollo*.

BASHAW—(*DeLancy's*—N. Y.)

Raced 1772. Bay horse, 15½ hands. Foaled 1768, and bred by James DeLancy, of New York.

Son of DeLancy's imported *Wildair*; his dam was DeLancy's imported *Cub* mare, foaled 1762.

BEAN—(*Harrison's*)

Raced 1751. Grey horse.

BLACKLEGS—(*Masters'*)

Raced 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773. Bay mare.

, or

The Negro had a Writing express
him by the Spaniards, by whom he was la

Ken: And it is supposed he went towards Virginia, in order to
go to South-Carolina.

ON Thursday the 10th of October, 1745, Friday the 11th,
and Saturday the 12th of the same Month, a Fair will be
kept at Baltimore Town, in Baltimore County.

On the the first Day of the said Fair will be run for, by any
Horse. Mare, or Gelding, Ten Pounds Current Money; to run
three Heats, half a Mile each Heat, and to carry one Hundred
Twenty-five Pounds Weight.

On the second Day will be run for Five Pounds Current
Money, to run three Heats the same Distance, and to carry the
same Weight; the winning Horse the first Day to be excepted
on the second.

On the third Day will be run for Three Pounds Current Mo-
ney, the same Course, three Heats; the winning Horses on the
first and second Days to be excepted.

The Horses, &c. to be entered either with William Ham-
mond, or Darby Lux, at any Time before the Day of Racing;
paying Ten Shillings for each Horse of the first Day, Seven
Shillings for each Horse of the second Day, and Half a Crown
for each Horse of the third Day.

A Hat and Ribbon of Twenty-five Shillings Value to be cud-
gelled for on the second Day, and a Pair of London Pumps to
be wrestled for on the third Day.

All Disputes that may arise, to be determined by William
Hammond, Charles Ridgley, and Darby Lux.

UN away from the Subscriber, living at Oxford in Talbot
County, on the 31st Day of August last.

Early Announcement of a Horse Race
From Maryland Gazette, 20th September, 1745



BRILLIANT—(*Fitzhugh's*—Va.)

Raced 1772. Bay horse.

Son of imported *Fearnaught* out of *Little Willis* (by imported *Janus*).

BRITANNIA—(*Gantt's*—Md.)

Raced 1766. Foaled 1762, by imported *Othello* out of *Gantt's Milly* (by imported *Spark*); her granddam *Queen Mab* by Musgrove's *Arabian*.

BRITANNIA—(*Ogle's*—Md.)

Raced 1772. Grey mare, belonging to Benjamin Ogle, and formerly to Governor Sharpe. (See below).

BRITANNIA—(*Sharpe's*—Md.)

Raced 1768, 1769, 1770. Grey mare, foaled 1764, by *True Briton* out of *Ebony* (by *Crab*). *M.G.*

BRITON—

Got by old *Spark* out of a Barbary blooded mare...*M.G.*

BRUNSWICK—(*Bland's*—Va.)

Raced 1769. Black horse. There was a *Brunswick* got by *Oroonoko* (son of *Crab*), his dam by *Babraham*.

BUCKSKIN—(*Thomas'*)

Raced 1768. Foaled 1763, by imported *Dove*; dam a half-bred mare.

BUFFALOE—(*Gantt's*—Md.)

Raced 1754.

CADE—(1734-1756), in England.

Son of the *Godolphin Arabian*. A *Cade*, bred by Mr. Warren and imported into South Carolina in 1762, was foaled in 1756, by old *Cade* out of *Silvertail* (by Heneage's *Whitenose*).

CATO—(*Worrell's*—Md.)

Raced 1769.

CHESTER—(*Yieldhall's*—Md.)

Raced 1766. (See Calvert's *Jolly Chester*).

*CHILDERS—(*Tayloe's*—Va.)

Raced 1752. Bay horse, imported about 1751, by Colonel John Tayloe, Sr., and stood in Stafford County, Virginia, in 1759. Son of *Blaze* (son of the Devonshire *Childers*): his dam by old *Fox*.. (a *Childers*, bay horse, son of imported *Childers* out of a *Traveller* mare, stood at the place of George Lee, Esq., in Charles County, Maryland, in 1764)...*M.G.*

COOK AGLIN—(*Eden's*—Md.)

Raced 1770. Grey horse.

CREEPING KATE—(*Butler's*).

Raced 1752.

*DOVE—(*Hamilton's*—Md.)

Raced 1764. Grey horse, imported in November 1761, by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, of Prince Georges County, Maryland. Son of young *Cade*, his dam by *Teazer*, his granddam by Scawing's *Arabian* out of the Gardiner mare. *Teazer* was foaled in 1739, by the *Bolton Starling*..*M.G.*

DRIVER—(*Ijams'*—Md.)

Raced 1771. Bay horse.

DRIVER—(*Spotswood's*—Va.)

Raced 1771. Grey gelding.

DRIVER—(*Tyler's*—Md.)

Raced 1764, 1766.

Son of *Othello* out of a *Spark* mare.

EBONY—(*Brent's*—Va.)

Foaled 1760, by Sharpe's imported *Othello* out of Tasker's imported *Selima*.

*FEARNAUGHT—(*Hall's*—Md.)

Raced 1767, 1769. Brown horse.

A *Fearnaught* (1755-1776), 15¾ hands, was imported by Colonel John Baylor of Virginia, in 1764. He was a son of *Regulus* (son of the *Godolphin Arabian*) out of Warren's *Silvertail* (foaled 1738, by Heaneage's *Whitenose*). He was own brother to *Careless* and half brother to *Sportsman* (by *Cade*), and was the sire of *Wildair*, *Regulus*, *Godolphin* and *Specimen* out of *Jenny Dismal*, and sire of *Nonpareil* out of a *Janus* mare, of *Gallant* out of a *Stately* mare, and of Spotswood's *Apollo* out of the imported *Cullen Arabian* mare (*Duchess*).

*FEARNAUGHT—(*Warren's*—Va.)

Imported 1764. (See above).

*FIGURE—(*Hamilton's*—Md.)

Raced 1766, 1768. Bay horse, 15½ hands, foaled 1757, bred by the Duke of Hamilton, and imported by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, of Prince Georges County, Maryland, in 1765. Son of old *Figure*; his dam young *Mariamne* (by *Crab*), his granddam *Mariamne* (by Croft's *Partner*—son of *Teg*—son of the *Byerly Turk*—and out of a dam by the *Bald Galloway*)... *M.G.* One stud book gives *Figure's* dam as *Mariamne*, by *Victorious*.

FIGURE—(*Ijams'*—Md.)

Raced 1773. Brown horse. A *Figure* "alias" *Golden Figure* was taken to North Carolina shortly after the Revolution.

FIGURE—(*alias*, "*Old Figure*").

Got by an Arabian; his dam by young *Standard*; his granddam, the celebrated mare old *Jason*.
...*M.G.*

GARRAT—(*Ijams'*—Md.)

Raced 1772. Bay horse.

GARRICK—(*Gough's*—Md.)

Raced 1774.

GIMCRACK—(*Young's*—Md.)

Raced 1768. Black horse. Out of *Ariel*...
M.G.

A *Gimcrack*, English horse, was foaled 1760, by *Cripple* out of *Miss Elliot* (by *Croft's Partner*, foaled 1718).

GODOLPHIN ARABIAN—(1724-1753).

A Barb imported into England about 1730; great English ancestor of remarkable racers and thoroughbreds in America.

*GRANBY—(*Samuels'*).

Raced 1767. Bay horse, imported. A *Granby*, bay colt, foaled 1759, by *Blank* out of a dam by *Crab*, was bred by Mr. Wildman of New York, and sometimes called "Marquis of Granby". A *Granby*, foaled 1762, by the *Bel-size Arabian* out of a dam by imported *Shock*, stood in Pennsylvania in 1768.

GREY JOHN—(*Roberts'*—Md.)

Raced 1769. Foaled about 1764, by imported *Fearnaught* out of a dam by imported *Valiant*; granddam by imported *Monkey*.

HARMONY—(*Hamilton's*—Md.)

Raced 1771, 1772, 1773. Bay mare. Foaled 1757, by imported *Figure* out of *Stella* (by imported *Othello*).

I WILL IF I CAN—(*Nevins'*)

Raced 1772. Brown mare.

*JANUS—

Chestnut horse imported to Virginia in 1752, by Mr. Mordecai Booth of Gloucester County. Foaled 1746, by *Janus* (foaled 1738), son of the *Godolphin Arabian* out of the *Little Hartley* mare (by Bartlett's *Childers*, a son of the *Darley Arabian*). The dam of *Janus* was by old *Fox*, his granddam by the *Bald Galloway*.

*JENNY CAMERON—(*Tayloe's*—Va.)

Raced 1752. Imported by Colonel John Tayloe of Virginia. Got by *Cuddy* (a son of old *Fox*) out of *Miss Belvoir* (by *Grey Grantham*). *Jenny Cameron* was dam of *Yorick's* dam (*Blazella*), by *Blaze*; of Lloyd's *Traveller*, by Morton's imported *Traveller*; of *Silverlegs*, by Morton's imported *Traveller*.

JOLLY CHESTER—(*Calvert's*—Md.)

Raced 1763. A *Jolly Chester* was the property of Mr. William Yieldhall.

JUNIPER—(*Tayloe's*—Va.)

Raced 1769. Also called *Little Juniper*; son of imported *Juniper* (foaled 1752), that was got by *Babraham* (son of the *Godolphin Arabian*) out of *Aura* (by the *Stamford Turk*). His granddam was by a brother to *Conqueror* (got by a son of *Fox*); his great granddam by *Childers*; his great great granddam by *Basto*. *Little Juniper's* dam was imported *Selima* (by the *Godolphin Arabian*).

KITTY—(*Masters'*).

Raced 1772, 1773. Bay mare.

*KITTY FISHER—(*Fitzhugh's*—Va.)

Raced 1773. Grey mare, imported. Got by imported *Fearnaught* out of *Kitty Fisher* (by *Cade*).

Old *Kitty Fisher*, grey mare, was foaled in 1755, by *Cade* (a son of the *Godolphin Arabian*) and imported by Carter Braxton of Virginia; her dam was a mare by the *Somerset Arabian*, her granddam *Bald Charlotte* (by old *Royal*).

LADY LEGS—(*Galloway's*—Md.)

Raced 1773. Bay mare.

LIBERTY—(*Bullen's*—Md.)

See *Trial* (*Bullen's*).

LIMBER SIDES—

LITTLE DRIVER—(*McCarty's*—Va.)

Raced 1769. (An old *Little Driver* (1743-1767), was got by *Great Driver*, son of *Snake*, whose dam was bred by the Duke of Devonshire and got by *Flying Childers* out of a daughter of *Grantham*).

LOVELY—(*Baylor's*—Va.)

Raced 1771. Bay mare.

MARIUS—(*Carroll's*—Md.)

Raced 1773. Chestnut horse. Foaled by Sharpe's imported *Othello*, and bred and owned by Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

MATCHEM—(1749-1781), an English horse.

Son of *Cade* out of a mare (by Croft's *Partner*, foaled 1718).

MERRY ANDREW—(*Heath's*—Md.)

Raced 1766.

A *Merry Andrew* colt was got by imported *Othello* out of Gantt's *Milly* (by imported *Spark*).

MERRYMAN—(*Thornton's*—Va.)

Raced 1768.

MISS SLAMERKIN—an English horse.

MISS SPRIGHTLY—(*Fauntleroy's*—Va.)

Raced 1773. Bay mare.

MOLL ROW—(*Digges'*—Md.)

Raced 1768. Chestnut mare. Foaled 1762, by imported *Dabster* out of a dam by imported *Bulle Rock*.

*NANCY BYWELL—(*Lloyd's*—Md.)

Raced 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773. Bay mare, imported. Foaled 1761, daughter of *Matchem* (son of *Cade*). Her dam was by *Goliah* (son of *Fox*): her granddam by *Red Rose* (by *Old True Blue*); her great granddam by the Curwen old *Spot*; her great great granddam by *Hip*; her great great great granddam by *Dodsworth* out of a Layton Barb mare.

"*Nancy Bywell* is said to have been the only nag in Maryland that beat Fitzhugh's *Regulus* and *DeLancy's* imported *Lath*."

NETTLE—(*DeLancy's*—N. Y.)

Raced 1773. Bay mare, foaled 1768, daughter of imported *Granby* out of *Nell Gwynne* (by imported *Janus*).

She is probably the same as Heard's *Nettle*.

NETTLE—(*Waters'*—Md.)

Raced 1772. Bay mare.

NONPAREIL—(*Dulany's*—Md.)

Raced 1771. Bay horse.

NONPAREIL—(*MacGill's*—Md.)

Raced 1768, 1769. Bay horse. Son of imported *Dove*.

NONPAREIL—(*Tayloe's*—Va.)

Raced 1769. Dark bay horse, 15 hands and 1 inch. Son of *Nonpareil* (son of Morton's *Traveller*) out of *Blazella* (by English *Blaze* out of imported *Jenny Cameron*).

*NORTHUMBERLAND—(*Orr's*).

Raced 1767. Grey horse, sometimes called the "Irish Grey", imported into Pennsylvania by Mr. Crow (it is said), but date of importation and pedigree are uncertain. He was the property of Mr. Andrew Orr. Probably the son of *Bustard* out of a dam by *Crab*; his granddam by *Babraham*.

A *Northumberland* was got by *Cade* (son of the *Godolphin Arabian*): his dam was the dam of *Snap*.

*OLD ENGLAND—(*Leary's*).

Raced 1763, 1767. Bay horse, imported into Pennsylvania, the property of Mr. Leary, but date of importation and pedigree are uncertain. An *Old England*, bay horse, was foaled 1741, by the *Godolphin Arabian* out of the *Little Hartley* mare, daughter of Bartlett's *Childers*.

OLD RANTER—

*OTHELLO—(*Sharpe's*—Md.)

Black horse, imported 1757 by Governor Horatio Sharpe, of Maryland. He was bred by Mr. Panton and foaled 1743, by old *Crab* (Lord Portmore's) out of *Miss Slamerkin* (bred by the Duke of Somerset, and got by the Hampton Court *Childers*). *Othello* was the sire of *Selim* and *True Briton*. He died about 1767.

PACOLET—(*Nicholson's*—Md.)

Raced 1773. Bay horse.

An imported colt *Pacolet* (Colonel Hopper's) was got by *Spark* out of *Queen Mab* (both afterwards imported), and was full brother to *Milly*, dam of *True Briton*.

PAOLI—(*Dulany's*—Md.)

Raced 1769. There was a *Paoli*, foaled 1763, by imported *Janus*.

PARTNER—

Bay horse, 15 hands and 1 inch, was got by the Duke of Hamilton's *Figure* (by old *Figure*, got by *Standard*). His dam was *Britannia*, full sister to *True Briton*. (A *Partner* was son of Morton's imported *Traveller* out of Tasker's imported *Selima*).

PETTYCOATSLOOSE—(*Warren's*—Va.)

Raced 1773. Black mare.

PLEASURE—(*Hopper's*—Md.)

Raced 1754.

PRIMROSE—(*Hamilton's*—Md.)

Raced 1768, 1769, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774.

Bay mare, got by Hamilton's imported *Dove* out of *Stella*.

QUAKER LASS—(*Waters'*—Md.)

Raced 1772. Bay mare, got by imported *Juniper* out of imported *Molly Pacolet* (by imported *Pacolet*).

A *Quaker Lass*, chestnut filly, was foaled in 1769, by imported *Kouli Khan* out of a dam by imported *Valiant*, and bred by Theodorick Bland, of Virginia.

*QUEEN MAB—(*Ogle's*—Md.)

Imported 1747, by Governor Samuel Ogle, of Maryland. *Queen Mab* was got by *Musgrove's Grey Arabian*; her dam by the Hampton Court *Childers*; her granddam by *Harrison's Arabian*; her great granddam by the *Chestnut Arabian*; her great great granddam by *Leeds*; her great great great granddam by a Barb, and the dam of Mr. Croft's *Greyhound*. (A *Queen Mab* was daughter of *Cade*, son of the *Godolphin Arabian*).

*RANGER—(*Hamilton's*—Md.)

Raced 1766, 1767, 1769. Bay horse, imported by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, of Prince Georges County, Maryland. Son of *Martindale's Regulus* (a son of the *Godolphin Arabian*) out of a dam by *Merry Andrew*; granddam by *Steady*; great granddam by *Croft's Partner*.

REGULUS—(*Beanes'*—Md.)

Raced 1771, 1773. Grey horse, son of *Hamilton's* imported *Dove*.

REGULUS—(*Calvert's*—Md.)

Raced 1766, 1767. Black horse, son of *Sharpe's* imported *Othello*.

REGULUS—(*Eden's*—Md.)

Raced 1769.

REGULUS—(*Fitzhugh's*—Va.)

Raced 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773. Bay horse, about 15 hands, bred by Colonel Baylor of Virginia. Got by imported *Fearnaught* (son of *Martindale's Regulus*, a son of the *Godolphin Arabian*) out of the imported *Jenny Dismal* (by old *Dismal*, son of the *Godolphin Arabian*), her dam by Lord *Godolphin's Whitefoot*.

REGULUS—(1739-1765), an English horse.

Son of the *Godolphin Arabian*, out of *Grey Robinson* (by the *Bald Galloway*): his granddam by old *Snake*; his great granddam old *Wilkes* and got by old *Hautboy*. He was sire of *Trajan*, *Royal*, *Cato*, etc. and sire of *Careless*, *Fearnaught*, and *Spiletta* (the dam of *Eclipse*).

*REGULUS—(*Burwell's*—Va.)

Owned by Colonel Lewis Burwell of Virginia. Imported. Foaled 1747, by *Regulus* out of a Croft's *Partner* mare. He was half brother to *Bald Partner* by *Smiling Tom* out of a *Partner* mare (her dam by *Cupid-Hautboy-Bustler*).

SELIM—(*Galloway's*—Md.)

Raced 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1771, 1772. Bay horse, upwards of 15 hands, owned by Samuel Galloway of West River, Maryland, and foaled 1759, by Sharpe's imported *Othello* out of Tasker's imported *Selima*.

*SELIMA—(*Tasker's*—Md.)

Raced 1752. Bay mare. Bred by Lord Craven and imported about 1750-1752 by Colonel Benjamin Tasker of Prince Georges County, Maryland. Foaled 1746, by the *Godolphin Arabian* out of the *Large Hartley* mare¹. *Selima* was dam of *Black Selima* (by *Fearnaught*), of *Selim* (by *Othello*), of Brent's *Ebony* and of *Stella*, etc.

SHELLALEY—(*Bullen's*—Md.)

Raced 1767.

¹In Frank Forester's "The Horse in America," Vol. I, 134, the question is raised as to the name of *Selima's* dam; but on false premises that she was the *Little Hartley* mare, as commonly supposed.

SILVERLEGS—(*Fitzhugh's*—Va.)

Raced 1772. Bay horse, foaled 1763.

SILVERLEGS—(*McCarty's*—Va.)

Raced 1769, 1770, 1771. Bay horse, son of Morton's imported *Traveller* out of Tayloe's imported *Jenny Cameron*.

SLIM—(*Eden's*—Md.)

Raced 1774. Chestnut horse, purchased by Governor Robert Eden of Maryland about 1774. Name changed to *Sprightly*. Foaled 1768, by Wildman's *Babraham*; his dam by Roger's *Babraham*; his granddam by *Sedbury* out of Lord Portmore's *Ebony*.

*SPARK—(*Ogle's*—Md.)

Bred by the Prince of Wales and imported from England in 1747 by Governor Samuel Ogle of Maryland.

Spark is recorded as a son of *Honeycomb Punch* out of Wilkes' old *Hautboy* mare *Miss Colville*. His pedigree bears the seal of Lord Baltimore.

An old *Spark* was got by *Aleppo* (foaled 1711) son of the *Darley Arabian*.

SPORTSMAN—(*Sprigg's*—Md.)

Raced 1767.

SPORTSMAN—(*Masters'*).

Raced 1772. Bay gelding.

STELLA—(*Tasker's*—Md.)

Bred and owned by Colonel Benjamin Tasker, of Prince Georges County, Maryland. Foaled 1758, by Sharpe's imported *Othello* out of Tasker's imported *Selima*. *Stella* was dam of

Dr. Thomas Hamilton's *Primrose* and *Thistle*, by his imported *Dove*, and of *Harmony* by his imported *Figure*.

SULTANA—(*DeLancy's*—N. Y.)

Raced 1772, 1773. Bay mare, daughter of DeLancy's imported *Wildair*.

*TANNER—(*Wolstenholme's*—Md.)

A bay horse, foaled 1757, and imported into Maryland by Daniel Wolstenholme of St. Marys County. He was a son of young *Cade*. (See *Young Tanner*).

TERROR—(*Sim's*—Md.)

Raced 1766.

THISTLE—(*Hamilton's*—Md.)

Raced 1769. Got by Dr. Hamilton's imported *Dove* out of *Stella*.

TRAVELLER—(*Burwell's*—Va.)

Bay horse, upwards of 16 hands, bred by Colonel Benjamin Tasker of Prince Georges County, Maryland, and foaled 1756, by Morton's imported *Traveller* out of *Miss Colvill*. ..*M.G.*

TRAVELLER—(*Lloyd's*—Md.)

Got by Morton's imported *Traveller* out of *Tayloe's* imported *Jenny Cameron*.

*TRAVELLER—(*Morton's*—Va.)

Foaled 1748, and imported prior to 1754, when he stood at Richmond County Courthouse, in Virginia. He was bred by Mr. Crofts and got by his famous *Partner* (grandson of the *Byerly Turk*) out of a dam by *Bloody Buttock* (an Arabian).

Traveller's granddam was by *Greyhound*; his great granddam by *Makeless*; his great great granddam by *Brimmer*, etc.

He was sire of *Yorick* and *Trial* out of an imported *Blazella*, of Burwell's *Traveller* out of a *Janus* mare, of Lloyd's *Traveller* out of *Jenny Cameron*, of *Ariel* and *Partner* out of imported *Selima*, and of *Mark Anthony* out of an *Othello* mare... *M.G.*

TRAVELLER—(*Tasker's*—Md.)

See Burwell's *Traveller*.

TRAVELLER—(*Tayloe's*—Va.)

Raced 1767. See Lloyd's *Traveller*.

TRIAL—(*Bullen's*—Md.)

Raced 1766, 1767, 1768. Brown horse, son of *Othello*.

Formerly, Hall's *Trial*.

TRIAL—(*Burwell's*—Va.)

By Morton's imported *Traveller* out of *Blazella* (by *Blaze*). He was full brother to *Yorick*.

TRIAL—(*Byrd's*—Va.)

Raced 1752.

TRIAL—(*Hall's*—Md.)

See Bullen's *Trial*.

TRIAL—(*Shuttleworth's*).

Raced 1769.

TRUE BRITON—(*Gantt's*—Md.)

Raced 1763. Bay horse, the property of Thomas Gantt, Jr., of Maryland, and foaled 1757, by *Othello* out of *Milly* (by old *Spark*), who was full sister to Colonel Hopper's *Pacolet*. The dam of *Milly* was *Queen Mab* (by Musgrove's *Grey Arabian*).

VENDOME—(*Digges'*—Md.)

Raced 1751. Bay horse.

VOLUNTEER—(*McCarty's*—Va.)

Raced 1769. Chestnut gelding.

WHY NOT—(*Eden's*—Md.)

Raced 1773, 1774. Owned in 1779 in Gloucester County, Virginia. Bay horse, 15 hands, son of imported *Fearnaught* (foaled 1755) out of an *Othello* mare: his granddam by *Spark*.

WILDAIR—(*Sim's*—Md.)

Raced 1770, 1771, 1772, 1774. Bay horse, 15½ hands, bred by Colonel Joseph Sim, of Prince Georges County, Maryland, and foaled 1764, by DeLancy's imported *Wildair* (son of old *Cade*) out of a dam by *Ariel*; his granddam by imported *Othello*; his great granddam a Barb. Sim's *Wildair* was the first colt by imported *Wildair*, in America.

*WILDAIR—(*DeLancy's*—N. Y.)

Bay horse, imported 1763, by Mr. DeLancy, of New York. Foaled 1753, by old *Cade*; his dam by *Steady*, son of *Flying Childers*; his granddam by *Partner*. Reshipped to England about 1773. Sire of Colonel Sim's *Wildair*, of *Miss Slamerkin* (out of a *Cub* mare), of DeLancy's *Sultana* and *Angelica*. A *Wildair* (Symmes'—Va.) is recorded as got by old *Fearnaught* out of a *Jolly Roger* mare.

YORICK—(*Tayloe's*—Va.)

Raced 1766. Chestnut horse, 15 hands and 2 inches, son of Morton's imported *Traveller* out of imported *Blazella* (by *Blaze*, a son of *Flying Childers*). The dam of *Blazella* was Tayloe's imported *Jenny Cameron*.

YOUNG TANNER—(*Barnes'*—Md.)

Raced 1774. Owned by Colonel Abraham Barnes, of "Tudor Hall", Leonardtown, St. Marys County, Maryland. Afterwards called *Bajazette*, when owned by General John Cadwalader.

Got by *Tanner* (son of *Cade*) out of *Camilla* (by imported *Tanner* out of Tasker's imported *Selima*). The sire, *Tanner*, was imported in the Summer of 1764, by Daniel Wolstenholme of St. Marys County, Maryland, and shipped by Osgood Hanbury of London, in the "*John and Samuel*", Captain Curling.

MEMORABILIA

Maryland Jockey Club

Act of Incorporation

Autographs of Former Members

Scenes Connected with Historic Pimlico

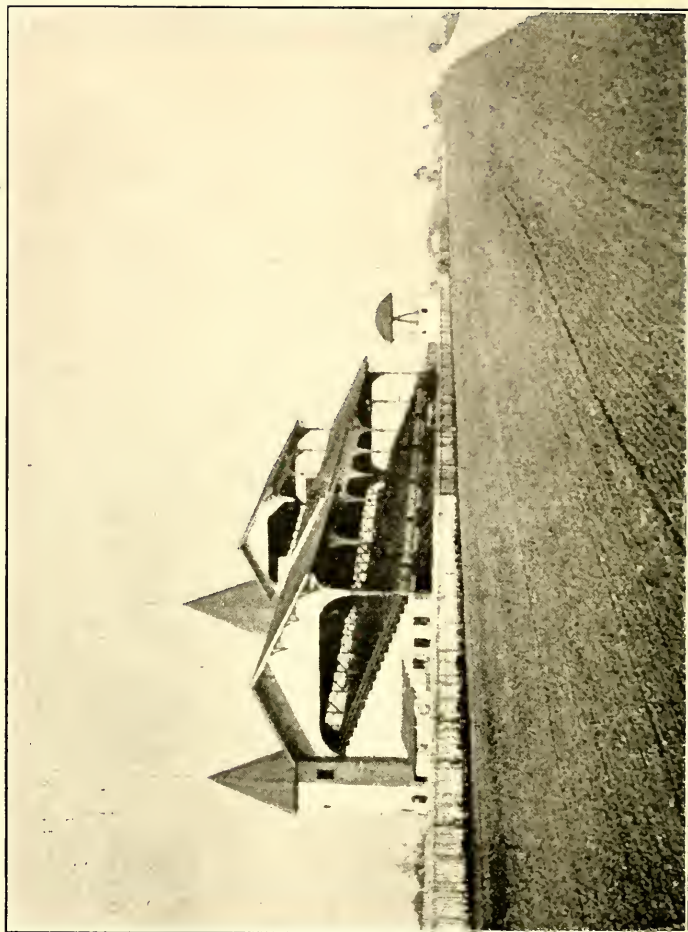
Andrew Jackson's Letter Accepting Membership

An Act to Incorporate the Maryland Jockey Club

(Laws of Maryland, 1872, Chapter 55)

Whereas a number of persons have formed an association for the improvement of the breed of horses and are now desirous of being incorporated. Therefore :

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Oden Bowie, of Prince George's County; Jacob Tome, of Cecil county; Edward Lloyd and S. Hambleton, of Talbot county; John Lee Carroll, of Howard county; Alexander D. Brown, John Merryman and Lewis Turner, Jr., of Baltimore county; W. H. DeCoursey, of Queen Anne's county; Henry T. Weld, of Allegany county; A. S. Abell, Washington Booth, W. W. Corcoran, John W. Garrett, H. D. G. Carroll, James D. Clark, Robert A. Fisher, Robert Fowler, J. Hall Pleasants, William Devries, A. W. Dennison, Hamilton Easter, C. C. Fulton, Robert Garrett, W. W. Glenn, James Hodges, J. Stricker Jenkins, Henry E. Johnston, J. Wilcox Brown, Robert R. Kirkland, Louis McLane, C. Oliver O'Donnell, J. Howard McHenry, Robert Renwick, Frederick Raine, Hugh Sisson, W. Prescott Smith, Henry Tyson, George Small, J. Alexander Shriver, C. Morton Stewart, J. P. Thom, Samuel H. Tagart, J. Hanson Thomas, S. Teackle Wallis, William T. Walters, Thomas Swann, John Carroll Walsh and Evan Stanley Rogers and their associates, who now constitute the Maryland Jockey Club, and such others as shall hereafter be admitted members of the same, be and are hereby constituted



Grand Stand, Pimlico, about 1884-1900

a body politic and corporate, with succession under the name and style of the Maryland Jockey Club, with power to them and their successors to adopt a common seal and the same to alter and change, and by the corporate name above mentioned to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and to take and hold property, real, personal and mixed, and the same to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of, and in general to do, perform and suffer, with reference to the hereinbefore-mentioned purpose of their incorporation, all acts and things which may lawfully be done, performed and suffered by a natural person.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this corporation, or a majority of the members of the same, shall have full power to make a system of rules and regulations under the domination of a constitution and by-laws, or otherwise, not inconsistent with the laws of the State, for the management of the affairs of the said club, and the same to alter and amend, abrogate and annul, whenever they may think proper; and the present officers of the club shall continue in their respective stations until an election shall be made under this act; and the constitution and by-laws and rules now in force, not inconsistent with the laws of this State, shall be good and valid until altered, amended, abrogated by the corporation.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the object of the said corporation shall be the improvement of the breed of horses; and in carrying out the said object the said corporation may hold one or more meetings in each year, at such place as it may select, for the exhibition and trial of such animals as it may deem proper, and may offer and give such premiums as it may determine on, for superiority in the object sought for.



Start for a Race, at Pimlico, about 1875



Grand Sweepstake at Pimlico, October 24th, 1877

P. Lorillard's Parole—4 years, 105 pounds (Barrett).....	1
F. B. Harper's Ten Broeck—5 years, 114 pounds (Walker).....	2
G. L. Lorillard's Tom Ochiltree—5 years, 114 pounds (Barbee).....	3
Distance, 2½ miles; Time, 4:37¼	

Congress, for the first time in its history, adjourned for this Race

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That all acts heretofore done and all acts to be done by the persons constituting the Maryland Jockey Club, in furtherance of the object of its formation and all mortgages, bonds or other instruments made to such persons so associated, shall remain and continue in full force and virtue, at law and in equity, in like manner as if such unincorporated association of persons had originally been a body corporate.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of preserving order and protecting property the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore be, and they are hereby authorized, upon the request of the president of the said club, to detail such force as they may deem sufficient for the preservation of order during such exhibitions of the said club, which detailed force shall have the power that police of the city have as conservators of the peace.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage, and the Legislature reserves the right to alter and amend this act at pleasure.

Approved March 1, 1872.

TRANSFER OF CHARTER.

WHEREAS, The Charter of the Maryland Jockey Club, although the organization is not in active operation, is still the property of the membership, therefore,

We, the undersigned former members of the Maryland Jockey Club, desire, by the attachment of our signatures, to attest our approval of the revival of the

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB

Felix Agnus	Frank Brown
Daniel E. Bonkler	Magnus L. Carter
John Anjin	J. D. Ferguson
Edward Lloyd	Wm. H. H. H.
Albert L. Foster	Wm. H. H. H.
Chas. S. Reeves	R. D. Hoffman
Thos. Dunning	E. L. H. H.
Orlando S. Fitzgerald	Wm. H. H. H.
H. A. Park	Wm. H. H. H.
J. Freeman Pacin	Wm. H. H. H.
Joseph Whyte	Wm. H. H. H.
Frank S. Hamilton	Wm. H. H. H.
Jas. H. H.	Wm. H. H. H.
H. C. H.	Wm. H. H. H.
Tom. S. S. Williams	Wm. H. H. H.
John S. S.	Wm. H. H. H.
J. H. H.	Wm. H. H. H.

Autographs of prominent members of the Maryland Jockey Club at the time of the revival of the organization as it exists today

Washington City
Oct 24th 1831

Sir,

I have rec^d your note of the 2^d inst
notifying me that I have been chosen
an honorary member of the Mayland
Society Club, under whose auspices the
"New or the Central Course" anniversary
on next Tuesday is to be conducted.

Having once before an intention in
speculations calculated to improve the
tired of the American horse, I am
enabled to appreciate the efforts that
you are now devoting to the same
object, and do not object to give it

Gen And. Jackson
Oct. 24. 1831
accept Honorary
Membership

J. H. Brown
Esq
Care of the
Society Club
Baltimore

The sanction of my name again of
the he deemed worthy of the favorable
regard which you have been instructed
to express for it. It will be out
of my power however to attend the
race. Independent of official
duties which now command all
my time, I experience in the advance
of old age that change in the
taste of amusement which would
lead me as a matter of choice not
to partake of those of the turf.

W^m Donelson is in possession
of the custody of membership which

you have culled me.

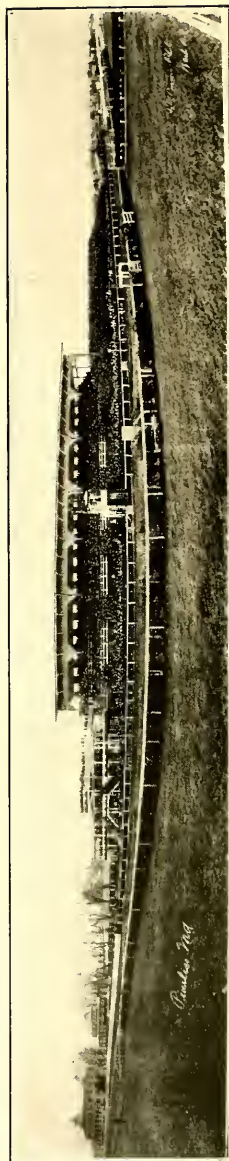
Permit my thankful and
respectful compliments to the
club; and believe me very
sincerely Y^r affl. servt

Andrew Jackson

J. J. Hemm Esq.

Cor. Sec. Md. Jock Club

Photographed from original letter from Andrew Jackson (Old Hickory) accepting invitation
to membership in the Maryland Jockey Club, 1831



Panoramic View of Pimlico in 1918

Horse Breeding *and* Racing
in Colonial Virginia

Horse-Breeding *in* Colonial Virginia

Virginia and Maryland were the chief centers of the development of the blood-horse and thoroughbred racer in colonial days. In the earlier period of the turf in the colonies quarter-racing was most in vogue and sport, rather than improvement of breed, was the primary incentive to action.¹ The earliest extant files of the Virginia Gazette, from 1736 to 1739, contain no reference to imported horses, but between the years 1740 to 1750 the sportsmen of Virginia, as did those of Maryland, began to import horses from England for breeding and racing, and the blood of some of the best horses in America to-day, notably those in Kentucky, may be traced back to these imported English thoroughbreds of pre-Revolutionary days.

Rev. Andrew Burnaby, in his "Travels through the Middle Settlements of North America, in 1759 and 1760", published at London in 1775, remarks: "The horses [of Virginia] are fleet and beautiful; and the gentlemen of Virginia, who are exceedingly fond of horse-racing, have spared no expense or trouble to improve the breed of them by importing great numbers from England".

¹"Scrub" races are mentioned in Virginia prior to 1700.

Fearnaught, purchased for 1000 guineas and imported into Virginia by Colonel John Baylor, of "Newmarket", Caroline County, in March 1764, was regarded as the *Godolphin Arabian* of the "Old Dominion", if not of America. He was a very superior bay, $15\frac{3}{4}$ hands in height, bred by Mr. Warren, and foaled in 1755 by *Regulus* (son of the *Godolphin Arabian*) out of *Silvertail*, a mare descended from the *Darley Arabian*. *Fearnaught's* sixth dam was the *Dodsworth* dam, a Royal mare. He was bred to the best mares in the Country and the product was a very superior class of horses. *Fearnaught* died in Greenville County, Virginia, in the autumn of 1776, aged 21 years.

When *Fearnaught* arrived in America with all the prestige of his aristocratic lineage, he fortunately was not called upon to dissipate his powers through mediocre channels. Before the importation of *Fearnaught* another imported English thoroughbred had left his impress on the stock of Virginia. This horse was *Jolly Roger*, or *Roger of the Vale*, as he was called in England. He was a chestnut horse, bred and imported by Mr. Craddock about 1748, and foaled in 1741 by *Roundhead* out of a sister to the *Wilkie* mare (by Croft's *Partner*). His seventh dam was the *Burton Barb* mare. *Jolly Roger* got some speedy but not over-stout sons and daughters. He died in Greenville County, Virginia, in 1772, aged 31 years.

Yet another horse of good antecedents had preceded *Fearnaught* to Virginia; namely, *Janus*, the son of old *Janus*, the latter a son of the *Godolphin Arabian* out of the *Little Hartley* mare. *Janus* was a chestnut horse, foaled in 1746, and imported into Virginia about 1752 by Mr. Mordecai Booth. He was bargained for by John Goode, Esq., of Mecklenburg County, who agreed to give £150, Virginia currency, for him, provided he was safely delivered to his stable in the Winter of 1780. *Janus* set out for the stable of Mr. Booth, as aforesaid, and progressed as far as the stable of Mr. Haynes, where he died in 1780, aged 34 years.

"Both *Janus* and *Jolly Roger* are entitled to much credit when we come to trace the history of the blood-horse in America. They are the first links in the chain which binds the present to the past. They sowed the seed which brought forth good fruit. Their blood mingled with coarser currents and gave a shade of purity and richness to these currents." So that, when *Fearnaught* came from England to Virginia, there was a foundation to work upon, "for *Janus* and *Jolly Roger* had not lived in vain. Many of their descendants had reached the age of maturity, and they were prepared to receive, blend with their own, and perpetuate the blood of the son of *Regulus*."

Besides the aforementioned, there were other blooded horses that had preceded *Fear-*

naught in Virginia and deserve recognition here. *Crab*, foaled in 1736 and bred by Mr. Routh, was imported into Virginia about 1746. He died in Virginia in 1750. He was the son of old *Crab*; dam by *Counsellor*, granddam by *Coneyskins*, great granddam by *Hutton's Arabian*.

Monkey, foaled 1725 by Lord Lonsdale's bay Arabian, was imported by Nathaniel Harrison, of "Brandon", in 1747 at the age of 22 years. He stood in Virginia and North Carolina, and died in 1754. His dam was by Curwen's bay Barb; his granddam by the *Byerly Turk*.

Morton's imported *Traveller* was another Virginia stallion of renown in the old days, having been imported prior to 1754, when he stood at Richmond County Courthouse. He was foaled in 1748, by Croft's *Partner* out of the bay dam *Bloody Buttucks* (by *Bloody Buttucks*). His fifth dam was by Place's *White Turk*; his sixth by *Dodsworth*; his seventh dam a Layton Barb mare. *Traveller* was the sire of Colonel John Tayloe's famous race-horse *Yorick* (out of *Blazella*), of Richard Lee's *Mark Anthony* (out of an *Othello* mare), and of other celebrated horses of the Colonial turf.

Juniper, a successful racer, was imported in 1761 by Colonel Symmes, of Virginia. He was a bay, foaled 1752 by *Babraham* out of *Aura* (by the *Stamford Turk*), and came to America with the prestige of ancient lineage.

Mares of true blood were also imported from England into Colonial Virginia. Wilkes' *Old Hautboy* mare, her dam by *Brimmer*, was imported by Colonel Colville, and afterward known as *Miss Colville*. *Old Hautboy* was a son of the D'Arcy *White Turk* out of one of King Charles the Second's Barb mares.

Blazella, also called *Betty Blazella*, by the English *Blaze*, was imported with her dam *Jenny Cameron*, by Colonel John Tayloe. Among the offspring of these mares we find several celebrated racers and producers whose names are written upon the pages of Maryland and Virginia turf history before the Revolution. Among these are *Traveller* (Lloyd's), *Silverlegs*, *Yorick*, *Trial*, *Quaker Lass* and many others.

Kitty Fisher, a successful brood-mare, was imported by Carter Braxton, Esq. She was by *Cade* out of a dam by the *Somerset Arabian*; and *Jenny Dismal*, imported by Colonel John Baylor of "Newmarket", and said to have been foaled by old *Dismal* (son of the *Godolphin Arabian*) must not be forgotten. *Jenny Dismal* was the dam of Fitzhugh's *Regulus* by imported *Fearnaught*.

It may be interesting to note here the names of the more or less celebrated horses and mares that were imported into Virginia before the War of the American Revolution:

HORSES

Aristotle	Juniper
Brunswick	Justice
Bucephalus	Kouli Khan
Buffcoat	Lofty
Bulle Rock	Merry Tom
Childers	Monkey
Crab	Oscar
Crawford	Ranter
Cub	Regulus
Dabster	Shock
David	Silvereye
Dotterall	Sober John
Eclipse	Spot (Arabian)
Fearnaught	Stirling
Jack of Diamonds	Tom Jones
Janus	Traveller (Morton's)
Jolly Roger	Vampire

MARES

Blazella	Jenny Dismal
Blossom	Kitty Fisher
Bonny Lass	Mary Gray
Calista	Miss Colville
Cassandra	Moll Brazen
Childers Mare	Silver
Cub Mare	Stella
Cullen Arabian mare	Whitefoot mare
Jenny Cameron	

Colonel John Baylor of "Newmarket", Caroline County, Virginia, was perhaps the chief importer and breeder of thoroughbreds in this colony before the Revolution. He was

born in King and Queen County, in 1705, and died at his seat in Caroline County in 1772. His will, dated 19th February 1770 and proved 16th May 1772, mentions "my English horse *Fearnaught* and these mares: namely, old *Jenny Dismal*, English grey *Steady*, *Sally* and *Lovely*," bequeathed to his eldest son John Baylor; and to his son George Baylor "his own riding-mare; *Jenny Dismal's* colt *Godolphin*; his grey mare *Sprightly*, at the old house, and the young brown English begotten mare *Stella*". After Colonel Baylor's death, his stud of nearly one hundred horses, etc., including about fifty head of thoroughbreds, was disposed of by his executors.

Colonel John Willis, of Brunswick County, was the owner of many fine horses, and we find, in 1771, a notice of the sale, at "Blandford", by Augustine Willis, of "about twenty likely blooded horses, mares and colts, the property of the estate of Colonel John Willis."

Captain Littleberry Hardyman, of Charles City County, owned a number of blooded horses, mares and colts, including *Partner* and a half interest in *Aristotle*.

Colonel John Tayloe, II, of "Mt. Airy", Richmond County, was the best known patron of the turf in colonial Virginia. He was born in 1721 and died in 1779. His father, Colonel John Tayloe I, deceased in 1747, and the son inherited the paternal estate on which he built the

present "Mt. Airy" mansion in 1748, after his marriage to Rebecca, daughter of the Hon. George Plater of "Sotterly", St. Marys County, Maryland, and sister to George Plater, Governor of Maryland, in 1791. Colonel John Tayloe II maintained his stud of blooded horses and kept a private racetrack on his estate, "Mt. Airy." He was the owner of *Yorick*, *Jolly Roger*, and *Jenny Cameron*, among the most famous horses of pre-Revolutionary days.

The horse-breeding and horse-racing fever was epidemic in colonial Virginia, as the following names will demonstrate:

*Principal Importers, Breeders and Sportsmen
in Virginia, Before the Revolution*

Edward Ambler
Col. John Baylor
Sir Marmaduke Beckwith
Theodorick Bland
Mordecai Booth, of Gloucester
Carter Braxton
William Brent, of "Richland"
Col. Lewis Burwell
Col. William Byrd, of "Westover"
Landon Carter
James Caruthers
William Churchill, of "Wilton"

Colonel Colville
Peter Conway, of Lancaster
Samuel Duvall
John Edloe
Capt. William Evans, of Surrey
Moore Fauntleroy
William Fitzhugh, of "Chatham"
John Goode, Sr., of Mecklenburg
John Gower
Roger Gregory
Benjamin Grymes
Capt. Littleberry Hardyman
William Hardyman
Col. James Harris
Capt. Henry Harrison
Nathaniel Harrison, of "Brandon"
Charles Jones
Philip Lee, of "Stratford"
Richard Lee
Armistead Lightfoot
William Lightfoot, "Sandy Point"
James Littlepage
Daniel McCarty, of "Popes Creek"
Mr. Macklin
Thomas Mason, of Stafford
Col. John Mercer
Thomas Minor, of Spots.
Henry Mitchell
Major John Nelson
Thomas Nelson
George Nicholas

Mann Page, of "Rosewell"
Samuel Patton
George B. Poindexter
James Pride
Mr. Procter
Col. Thomas N. Randolph
Maximilian Robinson
Robert Ruffin
Samuel Shaw
Sir Peyton Skipwith
Robert Slaughter
William Smith
Alexander Spotswood
Col. John Symmes
Walker Taliaferro
Col. John Tayloe II.
Col. Francis Thornton
Col. Presley Thornton
Peter Presley Thornton
Mr. Turnbull
Capt. Thomas Turpin
John Walker
Nathaniel Walthoe
Col. George Washington
Francis Whiting
Col. John Willis
Wm. O. Winston
Ralph Wormeley, of "Rosegill"

*Earliest Virginia Native-Bred Horses
Before the Revolution*

Actaeon, America (or, Gift), Americus, Balloon, Brimmer, Centaur, Childers (several of the name), Claudius, Clipper, Cripple, Cub, Damon, Darius, Diamond, Flimnap (young), Fowler, Fuzzee, Goliah, Janus, Junius, Jupiter, Laburnum, Laurel, Lightfoot, Macaroni, Moggy Chickney, Monarch, Mount Airy, Nonpareil (several of the name), Orlando, Oswald, Othello, Otter, Pennsylvania Farmer, Protector (several of the name), Regulus, Roscius, Sampson (several of the name), Scudaway, Shad, Silvertail (several of the name), Snake, Sober John, Sprightly, Statesman, Sultan, Traveller (several of the name), Union, Victorious, Whitenose, White Stockings (several of the name), Wildair and Yorick.

*Earliest Virginia Native Mares Before
the Revolution²*

Betsey Pringle, Brandon, Camilla, Crawford mare, Ebony, Fearnaught mare (several of the name), Helena, Indian Queen, Jenny Cameron (several of the name), Jolly Roger mare (several of the name), Kouli Khan mare, Lady Thigh, Lady Willis (or, Little Willis), Lycurgus mare, Maria, Nancy (several of the name), Nightingale, Orange Girl, Penelope, Peru, Poll Flaxen, Quaker Lass, Queen of Sheba, Sally Wright, Septima, Silverlegs mare, Spot, Stately (several of the name), Sukey Paget, and Sweet Mary.

²The produce of these mares may be found by referring to these names in the Stud Books.

Horse-Racing *in* Colonial Virginia

The inhabitants of colonial Maryland and Virginia followed the fashions of the "Mother Country", England, in the sports of the turf as they did in other respects. Just how early regular horse-racing was established in Virginia can not be exactly ascertained. For our knowledge of the earliest period of colonial turf activities we are almost entirely dependent on the files of the newspapers of those times. In the case of Maryland the earliest extant copy of the *Gazette* is for the year 1745, and this file contains an announcement of a horse-race, but it is not an important item, as it does not inform us concerning the quality of the racers.

The first announcement of a race in the *Virginia Gazette* appears in the issue of 14th December 1739, and is as follows: "There was a Horse Race round the Mile Course [at Williamsburg] the First Day [of the Fair], for a Saddle of Forty Shillings Value. Eight Horses started, by sound of Trumpet; and Colonel Cheswell's Horse *Edgecomb* came in First, and won the Saddle; Mr. Cocke's Horse *Sing'd Cat* came in Second, and won the Bridle of Twelve Shillings Value; and Mr. Drummond's Horse — came in Third and won the Whip."

Smyth, who travelled in America in 1773, was the author of a book entitled "A Tour in the United States of America", published at London in 1787, in which he says:

"There are races at Williamsburg twice a year; that is, every Spring and Fall, or Autumn. Adjoining to the town is a very excellent course, for either two, three or four-mile heats. Their purses are generally raised by subscription, and are gained by the horse that wins two four-mile heats out of three; they amount to an hundred pounds each for the first day's running, and fifty pounds each every day after; the races commonly continuing for a week.

"There are also matches and sweepstakes very often, for considerable sums. Besides these at Williamsburg, there are races established annually, almost at every town and considerable place in Virginia, and frequent matches, on which large sums of money depend; the inhabitants almost to a man, being quite devoted to the diversion of horse-racing.

"Their stock is from *Old Cade*, *Old Crab*, *Old Partner*, *Regulus*, *Babraham*, *Bosphorus*, *Devonshire Childers*, the *Cullen Arabian*, etc., in England; and a horse from Arabia, which was imported into America and is now in existence [probably *Lindsay's Arabian*; otherwise, *Ranger*].

"In the southern part of the Colony, and in North Carolina, they are much attached to



Whitehall, the home of Governor Sharpe
Built 1764, near Annapolis, Maryland

quarter-racing, which is always a match between two horses, to run one quarter of a mile straight out, being merely an exertion of speed; and they have a breed that perform it with astonishing velocity, beating every other for that distance, with great ease; but they have no bottom".

Several Jockey-Clubs were organized in Virginia before the Revolution: at Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Portsmouth, Dumfries, Warwick and other principal towns. Williamsburg was a great sporting center from the earliest times, and one of the first races of which we have a record was held there over its one mile course in 1739. York, Gloucester and Alexandria also had famous race-grounds, and there was a track on Pride's race-course, near Petersburg. Richmond and Port Royal also had their race-courses.

Unfortunately for our knowledge of this early period, the files of the *Virginia Gazette* are missing for a considerable period (1740-1750), and of the extant files there is no complete collection in any one place. We are able to glean a missing item here and there relating to colonial Virginia turf activities from the files of the old *Maryland Gazette*, which was published at Annapolis.

Annals of the Turf in Colonial Virginia

1752

In December, 1752, a sweepstakes, 50 pistoles four miles, was run for over the Gloucester course, between Colonel Byrd's *Trial*, Colonel Tayloe's imported mare *Jenny Cameron* and his imported horse *Childers*, Colonel Thornton's mare and Colonel Tasker's imported *Selima* (from Maryland), and won by the latter. This was the beginning of the remarkable racing contests between the rival colonies of Maryland and Virginia.

1755

In March, 1755, at York, a purse of 67 pistoles, four-mile heats, best two in three, was run for; weight, 135 pounds.

1760

In April, 1760, at Warwick, a subscription purse of £50, five heats, was run for, and the results are tabulated in the following summary:

Hardyman's sorrel h.	<i>Pilot</i>	5—5—1—0—1
Randolph's	<i>Fortunatus</i>	6—1—2—0—2
Braxton's b.h.	<i>Tryall</i>	3—2—2
Edloe's	<i>Silvertail</i>	1—3—dr.
Jones b.h.	<i>Page</i>	2—4—4—dr.
Turnbull's bl.h.	<i>Othello</i>	4—dist.

The first heat was easy, the second warmly disputed, the fourth could not be decided and the fifth was won by five feet. As the heats were doubtless four miles, this was a remarkable race.

1766

In April, 1766, Colonel Tayloe's *Traveller* won with ease, beating Colonel Lewis Burwell's *John Dismal* and Mr. Francis Whiting's *Janus*.

In October, Colonel John Tayloe's *Hero* won the purse, beating Colonel Byrd's *Trial*, *Valiant* and Mr. Richard Lee's *Mark Anthony*.

In November, at Chestertown, Maryland, a purse of 100 pistoles was run for by the two most celebrated horses on the turf, Colonel Tayloe's Virginia horse *Yorick* and Sam Galloway's Maryland horse *Selim*, and won by the latter.

1767

In May, 1767, at Annapolis, the 50 pistoles purse, two heats, was run for by four horses, and won by Colonel Tayloe's *Traveller*, beating three Maryland horses; namely, Bullen's *Trial*, Calvert's *Regulus* and Dr. Hamilton's *Ranger* (distanced).

1768

In the Spring of 1768, the Williamsburg purse was won by Captain Littleberry Hardyman's horse *Partner*, beating Colonel Richard

Lee's *Mark Anthony* (who won the first heat, but broke down the second), Colonel Lewis Burwell's *Remus* and Armistead Lightfoot's *Molly*.

In the Fall, Colonel Lewis Burwell won the purse with *Remus*, beating with ease Mr. Roger Gregory's *Dimple*.

1769

In the Spring of 1769, Captain Littleberry Hardyman again won the purse with *Mark Anthony* (defeated the year before), beating Colonel John Tayloe's *Nonpareil* and Nathaniel Walthoe's *Fanny Murray*.

In October, at Annapolis, the subscription purse of 100 guineas, three heats, was run for by several horses, three of the contestants being from Virginia; namely, Daniel McCarty's chestnut gelding *Volunteer*, Theodorick Bland's black horse *Brunswick* and John Tayloe's brown horse *Juniper*. The race was won by *Volunteer* who beat his Maryland competitors—*Selim*, *Britannia*, *Nonpareil* and *Paoli*. *Brunswick* and *Juniper* were distanced in the second heat.

The following day, over the same course, the purse of £50, three heats, was won by Daniel McCarty's Virginia bay *Silverlegs*, beating Colonel Tayloe's *Nonpareil* and two others, Dr. Hamilton's *Ranger* (distanced the 3rd heat) and Dr. Shuttleworth's *Trial* (distanced the 2nd heat).

1770

On 27th September 1770, the Annapolis Jockey Club plate of 100 guineas, three four-mile heats, weight for age, was won by McCarty's *Silverlegs*, beating Masters' *Blacklegs*, Lloyd's *Nancy Bywell*, Sim's *Wildair* (distanced), Sharpe's *Britannia* (distanced) and Eden's *Cook Aglin* (distanced). *Silverlegs*, the winning horse, was the only contestant from Virginia.

On the 28th, the purse of £50, heats three miles, was won by Fitzhugh's Virginia horse *Regulus*, distancing four others.

1771

In May, 1771, at Upper Marlborough, Maryland, Fitzhugh's bay horse *Regulus* was again a successful runner, winning the first day's purse of £50, with ease; and on the second day, McCarty's bay horse *Silverlegs* carried off the prize of £30.

In September, at Annapolis, two Virginia horses, Fitzhugh's *Regulus* and Spotswood's *Apollo* were entered against four others, including the famous Maryland horse *Selim*, and *Regulus* came in second.

1772

In October, 1772, at Annapolis, there were four days of racing, and several Virginia horses

were entered; namely, Fitzhugh's *Regulus*, Spotswood's *Apollo*, McCarty's *Achilles*, Fitzhugh's *Brilliant* and *Silverlegs*. On the first day, *Regulus* was distanced by throwing his rider; he was near the foremost, with about 300 yards to run. On the second day, *Achilles* came in second; on the third day, *Brilliant* won the heats, and on the fourth he was badly beaten.

1773

In September, 1773, at Annapolis, Fitzhugh's grey mare *Kitty Fisher* won the first day's race, a sweepstakes, beating two other competitors; on the second day, two heats, four miles, *Regulus* was beaten by Lloyd's *Nancy Bywell* (who won the 100 guineas purse), Galloway's *Lady Legs* and DeLancy's New York mare *Nettle*; Hamilton's *Harmony* and Master's *Kitty*, both distanced. On the third day, three heats, three miles, three Virginia horses were among the contestants; namely, Fauntleroy's *Miss Sprightly*, Slaughter's *Ariel* and Warren's *Pettycoatsloose*. The race was won by Hamilton's bay mare *Primrose*. On the fourth day, three heats, two miles, Fitzhugh's *Kitty Fisher* won over five Maryland competitors, and on the fifth day *Regulus* was a successful runner, beating Eden's *Why Not*, DeLancy's *Nettle* and Nicholson's *Pacolet*. After *Regulus* had won the third heat the bets were heavy on him against the field.

1774

This was a very successful year for racing in Virginia. In April, a match for 100 guineas was run at Fredericksburg, between Mann Page's horse *Damon* and Moore Fauntleroy's mare *Miss Sprightly*, and won with great ease by the former. On the 15th of the same month, at the same place, a match for 100 pistoles was run between Maximilian Robinson's horse *Roundhead* and Moore Fauntleroy's mare *Miss Sprightly*, "the heat in doubt for the first two miles, but on the third the horse took the lead and won hollow."

On May 17th, at Port Royal, a purse of 50 guineas was won by Moore Fauntleroy's *Miss Alsop*. On May 12th, at Richmond, the subscription purse of £75 was run for and was won with ease by William Hardyman's sorrel mare, beating J. P. Farley's mare and Halcott Price's mare.

On May 29th, at Fredericksburg, the May Fair purse of £50 was won at two four-mile heats, by Moore Fauntleroy's bay mare *Miss Alsop*, beating William Fitzhugh's (of "Chatham") grey mare *Kitty Fisher*; and on the next day Alexander Spotswood's *Fearnaught* beat at three heats Mr. Procter's mare, who won the first.¹

¹The weights advertised for these races at Fredericksburg were 3 years, 96 lbs.; 4 years, 108 lbs.; 5 years, 120 lbs.; 6 years, 132 lbs.; aged, 140 lbs.

In the Fall of this year, at Portsmouth, the 100 guineas purse was run for, which was won after a hard struggle by Moore Fauntleroy's *Miss Alsop*.

At Fredericksburg, the first day's purse, Jockey Club plate, 100 guineas, heats four miles, open to members only, was won by William Fitzhugh's *Regulus*, 140 pounds wt., who won the second and third heats, beating Alexander Spotswood's *Eclipse*, 108 pounds wt., (who won the first heat), Mann Page's *Damon*, 108 pounds, William Brent's *Figure*, 122 pounds, William Fitzhugh's *Master Stephen*, 132 pounds, and Moore Fauntleroy's *Faithful Shepherdess*.

On the second day, a purse of £50, four-mile heats, was won by John Tayloe's *Single Peeper*, 122 pounds wt., beating Benjamin Grymes' *Miss Spot*, Walker Taliaferro's *Valiant*, Spotswood's *Fearnaught*, Charles Jones' *Regulus*, Procter's *Jenny Bottom*, Robert Slaughter's *Ariel* and Peter Presley Thornton's *Ariel*.

On the third day, the "Town Purse", four-mile heats, was won by William Fitzhugh's *Kitty Fisher*, who won the second and third heats, beating Mann Page's *Damon* (who won the first), Procter's *Whitefoot*, Fauntleroy's *Shepherdess* and William Smith's *Why Not*.

On the fourth day, was the "Town and County Purse", four-mile heats, of which a summary follows:

William Fitzhugh's ch.g. *Volunteer* 140 lbs. 4—4—1—1
 Peter Conway's gr.m. *Mary Gray* 122 lbs. 1—3—dist.
 Alex. Spotswood's ch.g. *Stirling* 122 lbs. 3—1—2—2
 Thomas Minor's s.h. *Fearnaught* 140 lbs.
 2—2—3—dist.
 Robt. Slaughter's bl.h. *Ariel* 132 lbs. . . . dist.

The colonial period of the turf in Virginia closed with these races, and horse-racing was suspended until after the Revolution. During the period we have had under consideration, races were run at or near Alexandria, Dumfries, Fredericksburg, Gloucester, Petersburg, Port Royal, Portsmouth, Richmond, Warwick, Williamsburg and York. The sports of the Turf, however, were not limited to these localities, but extended throughout the length and breadth of the "Old Dominion."

*List of Virginia Sportsmen and Their Horses
 That Competed on the Turf*

1739-1775.

(* indicates imported horse).

BAYLOR	<i>Lovely</i>
BLAND	<i>Brunswick</i>
BRAXTON	<i>Trial</i>
BRENT	<i>Figure</i>
BURWELL	<i>John Dismal, Remus</i>
BYRD	<i>Trial, Valiant</i>
CHESWELL	<i>Edgecomb</i>

COCKE	<i>Singed Cat</i>
CONWAY	<i>Mary Gray</i>
EDLOE	<i>Silvertail</i>
FAUNTLEROY	<i>Faithful Shepherdess, Miss Alsop, Miss Sprightly</i>
FITZHUGH	<i>Brilliant, Kitty Fisher*, Master Stephen, Regulus, Silverlegs, Volunteer</i>
GREGORY	<i>Dimple</i>
GRYMES	<i>Miss Spot</i>
HARDYMAN	<i>Mark Anthony, Partner, Pilot</i>
JONES	<i>Page, Regulus</i>
LEE	<i>Mark Anthony</i>
LIGHTFOOT	<i>Molly</i>
MCCARTY	<i>Achilles, Silverlegs, Volunteer</i>
MINOR	<i>Fearnaught</i>
PAGE	<i>Damon</i>
PROCTER	<i>Jenny Bottom, Whitefoot</i>
RANDOLPH	<i>Fortunatus</i>
ROBINSON	<i>Roundhead</i>
SLAUGHTER	<i>Ariel</i>
SMITH	<i>Why Not</i>
SPOTSWOOD	<i>Apollo, Eclipse, Fearnaught, Stirling</i>
TALIAFERRO	<i>Valiant</i>
TAYLOE	<i>Childers*, Hero, Jenny Cameron*, Juniper, Nonpareil, Single Peeper, Traveller, Yorick</i>
THORNTON	<i>Ariel</i>
TURNBULL	<i>Othello</i>
WALTHOE	<i>Fanny Murray</i>
WARREN	<i>Pettycoatsloose</i>
WHITING	<i>Janus</i>

Appendix to Virginia Turf Section

Alphabetical List of Horses Mentioned; with owners' Names and Pedigrees of Horses.

(The asterisk indicates imported horse, etc.)

ACHILLES—(*Daniel McCarty's*).

Raced 1772. Bay horse.

APOLLO—(*Alex. Spotswood's*).

Raced 1771, 1772. Dark bay horse, nearly 16 hands high. Foaled 1767, by imported *Fearnaught* out of "English John" Bland's imported *Duchess* (by the *Cullen Arabian*). The dam of *Duchess* was *Grisewood's Lady Thigh* (by *Partner*).

ARIEL—(*Robt. Slaughter's*)

Raced 1773, 1774. Black horse.

ARIEL—(*Peter Presley Thornton's*)

Raced 1774.

BRILLIANT—(*William Fitzhugh's*).

Raced 1772. Bay horse. Son of imported *Fearnaught* out of *Little Willis* (by imported *Janus*); granddam by imported *Jolly Roger*. There was a *Brilliant* colt foaled before 1773, by *Burwell's Traveller* out of *Camilla*.

BRUNSWICK—(*Theodorick Bland's*).

Raced 1769. Black horse. A *Brunswick* was begot by *Oroonoko* (son of *Crab*); his dam by *Babraham*.

*CHILDERS—(*John Tayloe's*).

Raced 1752. Bay horse, imported about 1751, by Colonel John Tayloe, Sr., and stood in Stafford County, Virginia, in 1759. Son of *Blaze* (son of the Devonshire *Childers*); his dam by old *Fox*; his granddam by *Bald Galloway*.

DAMON—(*Mann Page's*).

Raced 1774. Chestnut horse, bred and owned by Mann Page, Jr. Foaled 1767, by imported *Fearnaught*; his dam by imported *Sprightly*; his granddam by imported *Jolly Roger*.

DIMPLE—(*Roger Gregory's*).

Raced 1768.

ECLIPSE—(*Alex. Spotswood's*).

Raced 1774.

EDGECOMB—(*Colonel Cheswell's*).

Raced 1739.

FAITHFUL SHEPHERDESS—(*Moore Fauntleroy's*).

Raced 1774.

FANNY MURRAY—(*Nathaniel Walthoe's*).

Raced 1769.

FEARNAUGHT—(*Thomas Minor's*).

Raced 1774. Sorrel horse.

FEARNAUGHT—(*Alex. Spotswood's*).

Raced 1774.

FIGURE—(*William Brent's*).

Raced 1774.

FORTUNATUS—(*Thomas N. Randolph's*).

Raced 1760.

HERO—(*John Tayloe's*).

Raced 1766.

JANUS—(*Francis Whiting's*).

Raced 1766.

JENNY BOTTOM—(*Procter's*).

Raced 1774.

*JENNY CAMERON—(*John Tayloe's*).

Raced 1752. Imported by Colonel John Tayloe, of Va. Son of *Cuddy* (a son of old *Fox*) out of *Miss Belvoir* (by *Grey Grantham*); her granddam by *Paget Turk*; her great granddam *Betty Percival* (by *Leedes' Arabian*). A certificate of Colonel Tayloe's in 1773, makes this mare by Witty's famous mare *Cabbage-wise*, but the statement can not be substantiated in the E.S.B.

JOHN DISMAL—(*Lewis Burwell's*).

Raced 1766. Son of imported *Sober John* (foaled 1748) out of imported *Jenny Dismal*, both imported by Colonel John Baylor, of Virginia.

JUNIPER—(*John Tayloe's*).

Raced 1769. Also called *Little Juniper*. Foaled 1762, by imported *Juniper* (foaled 1752 by *Babraham*, son of the *Godolphin Arabian*, out of *Aura*, daughter of the *Stamford Turk*). The *Little Juniper's* dam was Tasker's imported *Selima*, daughter of the *Godolphin Arabian* out of the *Large Hartley* mare.

*KITTY FISHER—(*William Fitzhugh's*).

Raced 1773, 1774. Grey mare, imported. Daughter of imported *Fearnaught* out of imported *Kitty Fisher* (by *Cade*, a son of the *Godolphin Arabian*).

LOVELY—(*John Baylor's*).

Raced 1771. Bay mare.

MARK ANTHONY—(*Littleberry Hardyman's*).

Raced 1769. Same as Lee's *Mark Anthony*.

MARK ANTHONY—(*Richard Lee's*).

Raced 1766, 1768. Black horse, over 15 hands.

Foaled at James River, Virginia, in 1763, by *Partner* (foaled 1755, son of imported *Traveler* out of imported *Selima*); his dam *Septima* (by imported *Othello* out of imported *Moll Brazen*). He died 1795 in N. C.

MARY GRAY—(*Peter Conway's*).

Raced 1774. Grey mare.

MASTER STEPHEN—(*William Fitzhugh's*).

Raced 1774. A *Master Stephen*, otherwise called *Bonny Face*, bay horse, imported, was foaled 1768 by a son of *Regulus*; his dam the *Fen* mare by Hutton's Royal colt.

MISS ALSOP—(*Moore Fauntleroy's*).

Raced 1774.

MISS SPOT—(*Benjamin Grymes'*).

Raced 1774.

MISS SPRIGHTLY—(*Moore Fauntleroy's*).

Raced 1773, 1774. Bay mare.

MOLLY—(*Armistead Lightfoot's*).

Raced 1768.

NONPAREIL—(*John Tayloe's*).

Raced 1769. Dark bay horse, 15 hands and 1 inch. Son of *Nonpareil* (son of Morton's imported *Traveller*) out of *Blazella* (by English *Blaze* out of imported *Jenny Cameron*).

OTHELLO—(*Turnbull's*).

Raced 1760. Black horse.

PAGE—(*Charles Jones'*).

Raced 1760. Bay horse.

PARTNER—(*Littleberry Hardyman's*).

Raced 1768.

PETTICOATSLOOSE—(*Warren's*).

Raced 1773. Black mare.

PILOT—(*Littleberry Hardyman's*).

Raced 1760. Sorrel horse.

REGULUS—(*William Fitzhugh's*).

Raced 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774. Bay horse, about 15 hands, bred by Colonel John Baylor of Virginia. Got by imported *Fearnaught* (son of Martindale's *Regulus*, a son of the *Godolphin Arabian*) out of imported *Jenny Dismal* (by old *Dismal*, a son of the *Godolphin Arabian*).

REGULUS—(*Charles Jones's*).

Raced 1774. There was a *Regulus*, foaled 1764 by imported *Silvereye*; his dam by imported *Valiant*; his granddam by imported *Jolly Roger*. He stood in York County, Virginia, in 1770.

REMUS—(*Lewis Burwell's*).

Raced 1768.

ROUNDHEAD—(*Maximilian Robinson's*).

Raced 1774.

SILVERLEGS—(*Daniel McCarty's*).

Raced 1769, 1770, 1771. Bay horse, son of Morton's imported *Traveller* out of Tayloe's imported *Jenny Cameron*.

SILVERLEGS—(*William Fitzhugh's*).

Raced 1772. Bay horse, foaled 1763. Probably, same as the preceding.

SILVERTAIL—(*John Edloe's*).

Raced 1760.

SINGED CAT—(*Brazure? Cocke's*).

Raced 1739.

SINGLE PEEPER—(*John Tayloe's*).

Raced 1774.

STIRLING—(*Alex. Spotswood's*).

Raced 1774. Chestnut gelding.

TRAVELLER—(*John Tayloe's*).

Raced 1766, 1767. Got by Morton's imported *Traveller* out of Tayloe's imported *Jenny Cameron*.

TRIAL—(*Carter Braxton's*).

Raced 1760.

TRIAL—(*William Byrd's*).

Raced 1752, 1766.

VALIANT—(*William Byrd's*).

Raced 1766.

VALIANT—(*Walker Taliaferro's*).

Raced 1774.

VOLUNTEER—(*William Fitzhugh's*).

Raced 1774. Chestnut gelding.

VOLUNTEER—(*Daniel McCarty's*).

Raced 1769. Chestnut gelding.

WHITEFOOT—(*Procter's*).

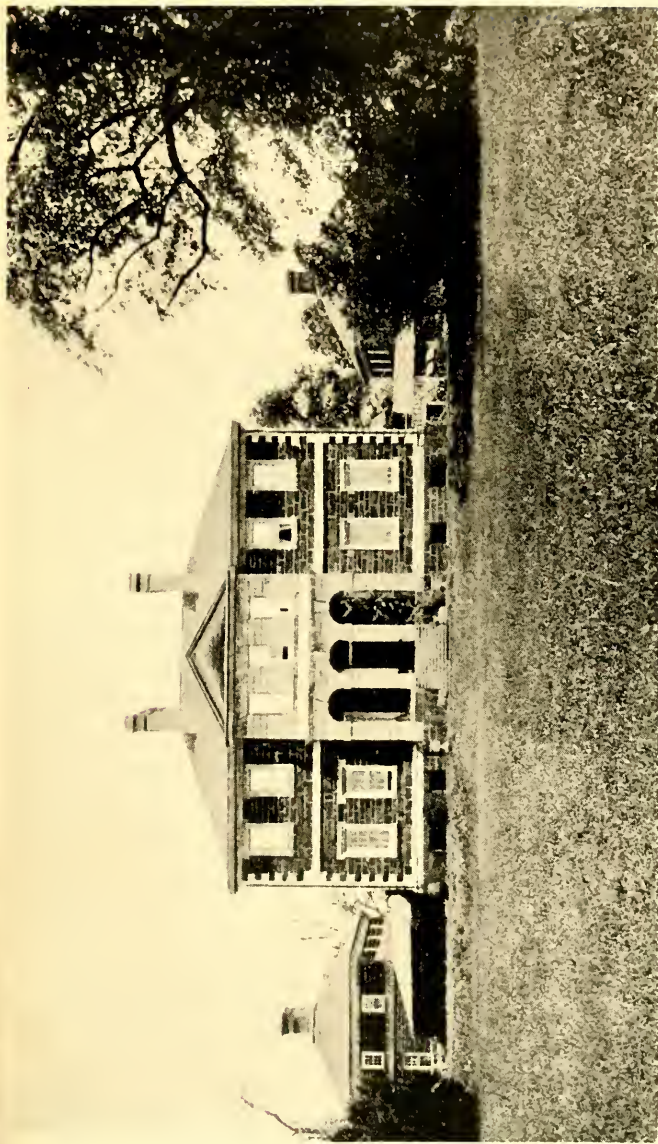
Raced 1774.

WHY NOT—(*William Smith's*).

Raced 1774.

YORICK—(*John Tayloe's*).

Raced 1766. Chestnut horse, 15 hands and 2 inches. Son of Morton's imported *Traveller* out of imported *Blazella* (by *Blaze*, a son of *Flying Childers*). The dam of *Blazella* was Tayloe's imported *Jenny Cameron*.



Mount Airy, Richmond County, Virginia
Built by Colonel John Tayloe in 1748

The Sports *of the* Turf *in the* Carolinas

The Sports of the Turf in the Carolinas

From Maryland and Virginia the fever for importing, breeding and matching of blooded horses on the turf extended into the Carolinas. The sportsmen of these latter Provinces, and of South Carolina in particular, were influenced to import the English thoroughbred horse by the importations that had been going on for some years before in Maryland and Virginia.

Prior to 1754, not many imported horses had been brought into the Carolinas, the most regarded horse in that section having been what was known as the Chickashaw breed, a general utility animal originally introduced into Florida by the early Spanish discoverers. This horse was of small size but well formed and active, and when covered with imported thoroughbreds produced animals of great beauty, strength and speed.

Before the Revolution, however, a considerable number of fine horses and mares were imported into South Carolina, of which the following list may be given as interesting:

Antaeus, Babraham, Borrock Billy, Bosphorus, Brutus, Cade, Centinel, Fallower, Flimnap, Friar, Lofty, Mask, Matchem, Matchless, Moro, Nonpareil, Oroonoko, Pam, Pharaoh, Prince, Skim, Slouch, Snap, Snipe, Sportsman,

Sprightly, Starling and Tarquin were the horses; while Abdallah (Arab), Creeping Kate (Spanish), Duchess and Turpin were the mares. South Carolina purchased and transferred many horses.

Flimnap, Sweeper and Toby, all horses held in high estimation at the time, were imported into the Carolinas between the years 1760 and 1772. *Flimnap*, a bay horse, 14 hands and 1 inch, was bred by Sir J. Moore, and imported about 1772 into South Carolina by Mr. Mansell. He was foaled in 1765, by *South* (a son of *Regulus*, son of the *Godolphin Arabian*) out of a dam by *Cygnnet* (son of the *Godolphin*). Though small, Flimnap was strong and hardy and a horse of much celebrity, and his blood served to enrich our stock.

Nonpareil, imported into South Carolina in 1762, was a quite famous horse. He stood the year of his importation at Mr. Frank Huger's, in St. John's Parish, at £20. *Skim*, imported in 1760, was a successful racer, and stood at Mr. John Myrant's, on the Santee, at £20. He was foaled in 1755, by the *Cullen Arabian*.

South Carolina also produced some good native-bred stock. *Noble*, by imported *Brutus* out of an imported dam by *Squirt*, his 5th dam by the *Darley Arabian*, was bred in South Carolina and ran successfully up to the year 1767. There was, prior to the Civil War, in the possession of the Matthews family a tankard won by him.

Dr. Daniel Ravenel bred at his plantation called "Wantoot," in St. John's Parish, many fine horses. He commenced as early as 1761, and kept up his breeding establishment on a very extensive scale to the year 1785. His principal

brood-mares were Grey Pleasant, Moll Slamerkin, Lucretia and Rose; his most distinguished colts and fillies were *Foxhunter* foaled 1767 out of *Grey Pleasant*, by Edward Harleston's bay horse *Prince*, who was got by William Middleton's bay horse *Spotless*. Also, a bay filly called *Carolina* foaled 1768 out of *Moll Slamerkin*, by old *Brutus*, and a bay filly called *Lucy* foaled 1773 out of *Rose*, by *Friar* (imported).

Mr. Frank Huger, who lived in the same Parish as Dr. Ravenel, also owned many fine horses. To these we may add as holding a place among South Carolina's importers, horse-breeders or sportsmen of the colonial period, the names of Boone, Churchill, Drayton, Fenwick, Gibbes, Harleston, Izard, Mansell, Middleton, Moultrie, Myrant, Nightingale, Parker and Williamson.

The racing spirit appeared very early in South Carolina, and it is claimed that the first "jockey-club" established in the world was the one at Charleston, which was in existence in 1734. Charleston for many years before the Revolution was a great racing center and horses were matched against one another as far back as 1734; but the contests were not of a character to exercise much influence upon the matter of breeding.

The earliest record that exists of any public running appears in the South Carolina Gazette

of February 1st, 1734. This race was called for the first Tuesday in February, 1734; the prize being a saddle and a bridle: mile heats, four entries: the horses to carry 10 stone, and white riders stipulated. The race took place on a green on Charleston Neck, opposite a public house then known as the Bowling Green House.

In 1735, the newspapers advertised a purse of £100, to be run for on a course laid out at the Quarter House, to which the name of "The York Course" was given, on which racing was continued from year to year, either in February or the beginning of March; the prize generally a silver bowl, or a silver waiter, or a silver tankard of about £100 value, in currency, the riders never carrying less than 10 stone.

In March, 1743, a gold watch valued at £140, was run for; and in February, 1744, over the same course, a finely embroidered jacket of £90 value was the prize. In this latter race, each man rode his adversary's horse, and the one who came in last took the jacket.

In March 1747, racing was held on the Ponds' old field, near Dorchester, where the sports of turf continued for a few years.

In consequence of the inconvenient distance of "The York Course" from Charleston, and with a view to still further encourage and improve the breed of good horses, it was deemed advisable to establish a new course nearer town,

which was accomplished by subscription in 1754. A course was accordingly laid out about a mile from the town and called "The New Market Course." It was situated on the common on Charleston Neck, generally known as "Blake's Tract." Thomas Nightingale, a native of Yorkshire, held a lease of the property, on which he laid out the New Market Course, until the year 1770, when he assigned it to a Mr. Strickland, under whose name the course was known during the latter's management of it.

On 19th February 1760, the first race over the New Market Course was run, and from this year an increased spirit was manifested in the sports of the turf in South Carolina. In March, 1768, races were run at Jacksonborough; in February, 1769, at Ferguson's Ferry; in March of the same year there were races at Beaufort, and soon after they were in successful operation at Childsbury, or Strawberry, in St. John's Parish, at which latter place Mr. Daniel Ravenel and the Harlestons took an active part in keeping up the sport.

On 31st January 1769, the first race in South Carolina to produce unusual excitement was run between William Henry Drayton's roan horse *Adolphus* (six years old), by *Brutus*, and bred in Carolina, and Mr. Thomas Nightingale's imported bay horse *Shadow* (aged), by *Babraham*, carrying nine stone each, four-mile heats, over

the New Market course. The excitement attending this race was occasioned by the fact that it was the first match between an imported and a native-bred horse. Shadow won both heats easily in 8 minutes and 30 seconds; odds at starting three to one on the winner.

Shadow covered twenty mares in the Spring of 1769, at £5 sterling. He stood at Walnut Hill, near Dorchester, and afterward was removed to Colonel Singleton's plantation at Goose Creek where he remained until the season of 1771. In March of this latter year there were races at Chulifinny.

Josiah Quincy, who visited Charleston in 1773, made a brief note in his Journal: "March 16— Spent the morning, ever since five o'clock, in perusing the public records of the Province, etc.; am now going to the famous races. The races well performed; but *Flimnap* beat *Little David* (who had won the last sixteen races) out and out. The last heat the former distanced the latter. The first four-mile heat was performed in eight minutes and seventeen seconds, being four miles. £2000 were won and lost at this race, and *Flimnap* sold at public vendue the same day for £300 sterling. At the races I saw a fine collection of excellent though very high priced horses, and was let a little into the singular art and mystery of the turf."

When South Carolina was invaded by the forces of Cornwallis, frequent attempts were made to capture from the farm of Major Harleston, *Flimnap* as a prize, for the fame of the horse had spread throughout the two armies. He was eventually sent into North Carolina, where he remained until the British soldiers were withdrawn from the other Carolina. Many pedigrees of the best horses in America trace back to this sturdy little horse.

The most distinguished running horses in the infancy of the turf in Carolina were Shadow, Centinel, Borrock Billy, Young Brutus, Babraham, Skim, Noble and Flag-o'-Truce.

At the close of the Revolution a new impulse was given the sports of the turf. Among the gentlemen of South Carolina who now took an active interest in racing were General Wade Hampton, Colonel William Alston, Colonel William Washington, Colonel McPherson, Major Thompson, Messrs. Sumter, Fenwick, Wigfall, William Moultrie and Singleton.

* * * * *

North Carolina also introduced some valuable horses before the Revolution:

Partner (Moore's), a bay horse, bred by the Duke of Bolton, was imported in 1766. He was foaled by *Partner*; his dam a sister to *Starling* (by *Bay Bolton*); his granddam by a son of the *Brownlow Turk*.

Sweeper, a black horse, was imported and stood in North Carolina. He was foaled in 1751, by *Sloe*; his dam by *Mogul* (a son of the *Godolphin Arabian*); his granddam by *Partner*; his great granddam by *Coneyskins*.

Toby, also called *Sporting Toby*, a chestnut horse, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands, was imported into North Carolina and owned by Colonel William Alston, of racing celebrity. *Toby* was a son of *Janus*; his dam by *Fox*; his granddam by the *Bald Galloway*.

In North Carolina the stock was largely native-bred. Clattaux, Comus, David, Deer Legs, Fortunatus, Janus (crippled), Lightfoot, Mark Anthony (Whittaker's) and Monkey were the horses; Deer Legs, Fancy, Fearnought mare, Hebe, Hob or Nobby, Lucy Pride, Nancy Willis, Silverlegs, Slow and Easy, Squaw, and Switch, were the mares.

The colonial importers, horse-breeders and sportsmen in North Carolina were Alston, Browne, Chambers, Coudins, Crawford, Floyd, Gould, Johnson (Gov.), Jones, Pope, Puckett, Taylor and Whittaker.

Races were held at Wilmington before the Revolution. A letter dated at Wilmington, 26th

November 1774, reads: "The Continental Congress lately held at Philadelphia, representing the several American colonies from Nova Scotia to Georgia, associated and agreed among other things, for themselves and their constituents, to 'discontinue and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse-racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of shows and plays and other expensive diversions and entertainments,' " etc. A warning was posted forbidding the horse-races advertised to be held at Wilmington on November the 28th.

The ban placed upon the sports of the turf and other diversions, however, was lifted after the war and horse-racing was revived with demonstrations of increased interest which was shared by the most distinguished and reputable citizens of the country.

The Thoroughbred Horse
in Colonial New York, Pennsylvania
and New England

The Thoroughbred Horse in Provincial New York

In 1625, Hon. Pieter Evertsen Hulst agreed to ship, at his own risk, for the Directors of the Dutch West India Company, one hundred head of cattle, including *stallions*, *mares*, steers and cows for breeding; besides all the hogs and sheep deemed requisite. Pursuant to this agreement, three vessels were prepared; one carrying *horses*, another cows and the third hay. "Each animal had its own stall, with a floor of three feet sand," was well attended and provided with abundance of water and forage. Only two died on the voyage out. The horses referred to were probably of the Flanders breed, of which few traces are said to exist unless it be the Conestoga horse of Pennsylvania.

With the vessels mentioned, went six families of Walloons and some freemen, forty-five settlers in all, to establish a settlement on Manhattan Island, under the new Director, Willem Verhulst, successor to Cornelis May, the Company's Director in 1624.

There were subsequent importations into the New Netherlands under the administration of Governor Wouter Van Twiller, between 1633

and 1638. Father Isaac Jogues, a Jesuit missionary in Central New York in 1644, informs us "that when anyone was desirous of settling in the *Novum Belgium*, he was loaned horses, cows, etc., and given a certain quantity of provisions, which he repaid at his own convenience. The same authority says that at Rensselaerwick on the Nassau or North River, the people had a great stock of horses."

Six years later, Cornelis Van Tienhoven, Secretary of the Province, states that a young mare with her second or third foal was worth 150 to 160 florins (\$60) and a four or five year old stallion 130 florins. Arnoldus Montanus, in his "Description of the New Netherlands," published at Amsterdam in 1671, says: "The horses are brought from England or from the diocese of Utrecht, the latter excelling the English."

From the foregoing, it is evident that frequent importations of horses were made into New York at an early period, but it is believed without any particular reference to blood. For some time prior to the American Revolution, however, a spirit of emulation existed and the thoroughbred horse became an object of interest.

"Among the earliest of our importations which laid a foundation broad and deep of the racing stock of the North," were the following:

Wildair, a bay horse, bred by Mr. Swinburne, and imported into New York about 1763 by Colonel James Delancy, of King's Bridge. This horse was foaled in 1753 by

Cade (son of the *Godolphin Arabian*) out of a dam by *Steady* (son of *Flying Childers*). His seventh dam was a daughter of Place's *White Turk*. So valuable a horse was he that he was repurchased and shipped back to England about 1773, where he was let out at 40 guineas a head. *Wildair* was sire to Colonel Sim's Maryland horse, *Wildair*, to DeLancy's *Sultana*, and others.

The *Cub* mare, imported by Colonel DeLancy about the same time as *Wildair*. She was bred by Mr. Leedes, and was one of the most valuable mares ever brought to this country, many of the best horses in America tracing to her either on the dam or the sire's side. She was foaled in 1762, by *Cub* out of the *Aramanthus* dam (by *Second*); her seventh dam by Place's *White Turk*; her eighth dam by *Dodsworth*.

Sloven, a black horse, 16 hands, imported into New York in 1764 or 1765. He was foaled in 1756 by *Cub*; his dam by the *Bolton Starling*; his granddam by the *Godolphin Arabian*.

Lath, a bay horse, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ hands, bred by Mr. Vernon and imported by Colonel DeLancy in 1768. In that year he won the fifty pounds weight for age plate at New Market, Long Island. In 1769 he won the Jockey Club purse of £100 at Philadelphia, beating the best horses from the South. In 1770 he won again the £100 at the same place and in 1771 came in winner at New Market, Long Island. *Lath* was foaled in 1763, by Shepherd's *Crab*, son of old *Crab*; his dam by *Lath*, son of the *Godolphin Arabian*; his granddam by *Flying Childers*.

Other early thoroughbred importations into New York were:

Black Prince, bred by Mr. Bethell and imported by Aaron Ramsey. He was foaled in 1760 by *Babraham* out of *Riot* (by *Regulus*).

Creepers, a bay horse, bred by Lord A. Hamilton. He was foaled in 1768 by *Tandem* out of *Harriet* (by *Matchem*).

Genius, a bay horse, bred by Mr. Keck, and stood in New York. He was foaled in 1753 by *Babraham* out of *Aura* (by *Stamford Turk*).

Granby, also called *Marquis of Granby*, a bay horse, bred by Mr. Wildman. He is probably the same as Samuels' *Granby* that ran at Philadelphia in 1767. He was foaled in 1759, by *Blank* out of a dam by *Crab*.

Fair Rachel, a chestnut mare, bred by Benjamin Rogers, of Middleham, near Epsom, and imported by Colonel DeLancy. She was foaled in 1753, by *Babraham* out of a dam by the *Bolton Starling*. Pick says: "She was a mare of great power and strength; had an uncommon share of goodness and lastingness". She won a large number of plates.

Of the New York native-bred stock we mention:

Bashaw, a bay horse, 15½ hands, foaled 1768 by imported *Wildair* and bred by Colonel DeLancy; his dam by imported *Cub*. He ran in Maryland in 1772, and left his impress upon his descendants.

Nettle, a bay mare, daughter of imported *Granby* out of *Nell Gwynne* (by imported *Janus*), foaled 1768 and bred by Colonel DeLancy. She ran in Maryland in 1773, and was owned in 1780 by Horatio Turpin of Virginia. And *Sultana*, daughter of imported *Wildair*, bred and owned by Colonel DeLancy. She ran in Maryland in 1772, 1773. Also, *Ruth Blacklegs*, bred by Colonel DeLancy, and the *Wildair* mare, bred and owned by Joseph Anderson; both daughters of imported *Wildair*.

Colonel DeLancy was also the owner of *True Briton* (son of Lloyd's Maryland horse *Traveller*, son of Morton's imported *Traveller* out of Tayloe's imported *Jenny Cameron*). The dam of *True Briton* was *Betty Leedes*, daughter of *Babraham* by the *Godolphin Arabian*, and out of a mare by the *Bolton Starling*.

Long Island was the chief place for horse-racing as far back in time as 1665, when Governor Nicholls announced that a horse-race would be held at Hempstead, or Salisbury Plains, "not so much for the divertissement of youth as for encouraging the bettering the breed of horses, which through great neglect had been impaired."

In 1669, Governor Lovelace ordered that races should be run in May of each year over this course, the prize being "a crown in silver or the value thereof in wheat." In 1670, Daniel Denton, an early settler of Jamaica, L. I., mentions this plain as extending for sixteen miles in length and four miles in breadth, and located near the middle of Long Island. The race-course was called New Market, and was situated near the Isle of Trees, or where Hyde Park is at present.

A London racing-book of 1776 says of the Hempstead New Market course: "These plains are celebrated for their races throughout all the colonies and even in England. They are held twice a year for a silver cup, to which the gentry of New England and New York resort."

As early as 1757, there was a track in Jamaica, Long Island, around Beaver Pond; another on the Lispenard Meadows in Greenwich Village (old Ninth Ward); and a running-track owned by the DeLancys in 1776, fronting on the Bowery, the stable being on old First Street (now Chrystie) and the paddock on old Second Street (now Forsyth). There was a course at Newtown, L. I., in 1758, one at Harlem and another at Newburgh.

The chief racing stables in the Province of New York were those of Mr. Lewis Morris, Jr., and of Mr. James DeLancy. The former won a reputation with *American Gilders*; the latter with his imported horse *Lath*. "The DeLancy stables were the most costly in the North, and their colors were seen on every course for ten years before the Revolution."

On 24th February, 1721, a race was held on the New Market (Hempstead) course which attracted attention. The race was given by "the inhabitants of Queens County on Nassau Island," and the winning horse was owned by Samuel Bayard. In October 1726, a subscription plate of £20 was run for on the course at New York. In 1742, a race was run on the Church Farm just northwest of the old Astor House property site.

On 4th June 1750, the "New York Postboy" announced: "On Friday last there was a great horse-race on Hempstead Plains which engaged

the attention of so many of the city of New York that upwards of 70 chairs and chaises were carried over Brooklyn Ferry the day before, besides a far greater number of horses. The number of horses on the plains exceeded, it is thought, one thousand." In October of this year, Lewis Morris, Jr.'s horse won on the Church Farm course.

In 1763, the "New York Mercury" tells of a "Free Masons' Purse" for best two in three heats, each heat three times round Beaver Pond. Freemasons were to be "inspectors" of this race.

In 1764, the Macaroni Club offered £100 and £50 prizes. At these races DeLancy's horse Lath was the winner. On 28th September 1769, Lath won a £100 race at Philadelphia. In October 1770, Jacob Hiltzheimer, the well known horse-breeder of Philadelphia, appeared at the track on Hempstead Plains, where two purses of £50 were offered, but his chestnut horse *Regulus* failed to capture the prizes.

Before or during the Revolution, the English officers quartered about New York had established a race-track on Long Island, and we know of one instance, at least, when one of these officers surreptitiously "borrowed" a fine horse belonging to one of the inhabitants to match him in a race. The horse was restored, after the race, to the rightful owner upon complaint of the latter.

The Thoroughbred Horse in Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania never shone conspicuously on the early racing turf, a fact which may be explained on account of the attitude with respect to amusements maintained by the Quaker settlers of that Province. The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1716, advised Friends "that such be dealt with as run races, either on horseback or on foot, laying wagers or use any gaming or needless and vain sports and pastimes, for our time passeth swiftly away, and our pleasure and delight ought to be in the law of the Lord."

The *Belsize Arabian*, a grey horse, was imported into Pennsylvania and stood in Philadelphia in 1768. He was much admired for his beautiful form and elegant carriage which, with his strength and size, rendered him equally qualified for mixing his blood with American racing mares, as well as those kept for other purposes; the Arabian horses being remarkable for stamping their figure and other qualities on their stock.

Northumberland, also called the "Irish Grey", was bred by Lord Mazarine and imported with his full sister *Lady Northumberland*, by Mr. Crow. He was foaled by *Bustard* out of a dam by *Crab*; his granddam by *Babraham*. He stood in Philadelphia in 1768 and raced there in 1767, when he was defeated by Galloway's Maryland horse *Selim*.

Old England, a bay horse, imported about the same time as *Northumberland*, belonged to Mr. Leary. He ran at Philadelphia in 1767 and was defeated by *Selim* of Maryland. He was begot by *Old England* (foaled 1741, by the *Godolphin Arabian* out of the *Little Hartley* mare that was dam of Bartlett's *Childers*).

Whirligig, a dark bay, was imported into Philadelphia in 1773, by Captain Allen. He was a successful racer and stood in North Carolina. He was a son of Lord Portmore's *Captain*; his dam by the Devonshire *Blacklegs*; his fourth dam by D'Arcy's royal mare.

Fellow, a chestnut horse, foaled 1757 by *Cade*, and the *Pacolet* mare, also called *Molly Pacolet*, foaled 1768 by *Pacolet* out of *Whiteneck* (by *Crab*) were other Pennsylvania importations.

The native-bred blooded stock shows:

Granby, *Liberty*, *Lovelace*, *Mercator*, *Peacock*, and *Stamp*.

In 1761, appears the first public announcement of a race, wherein, it is stated, the terms of running the intended races "at the Centre race ground—to run three times round the Course each heat." These grounds at the time were familiarly called "the Governor's Woods". At the Center Square the races were continued until the Revolution. There were, apparently, regular race meetings at Philadelphia as early as 1767.

The Horse in New England

It is stated, according to Prince's Annals, that there were no horses in New England in 1632, but that they evidently made their appearance between that year and 1636. In June 1636, Rev. Thomas Hooker and Rev. Samuel Stone, with about one hundred settlers from Massachusetts, arrived in Connecticut and founded Hartford. "Mrs. Hooker was carried in a horse-litter."

However, Mr. Henry W. Herbert, the editor of Frank Forester's "The Horse of America," informs us that in 1629 horses and mares were brought into the plantations of Massachusetts Bay, by Francis Higginson, formerly of Leicestershire, from which county many of the animals were imported.

Dr. John Clarke (1598-1664), of Boston, brother-in-law to Sir Richard Saltonstall, introduced a breed at Plymouth known by his name. His will left his large stock of horses, mares and colts, both in the Massachusetts and the Plymouth colonies, to his son John and his daughter Mrs. Drew. In 1650, horses and other cattle were especially abundant in New England, and a good mare brought from 100 to 120

florins, and a stallion 100 florins (about \$35), we are told by a Dutch authority.

Prior to the Revolution, there was in Connecticut a noted imported horse called *Ranger*, later known as *Lindsay's Arabian*, that was brought into the colony in 1766, when four years old. He is described as a white horse, of the most perfect form and symmetry, rather above 15 hands high, possessing high and gallant temper, which gave him a lofty and commanding carriage and appearance.

The history of this horse is interesting. According to the story told by one who saw him in his later years, he was presented by the Emperor of Morocco to the Commander of a British frigate for some important service rendered by the latter to the son of the Emperor. He was shipped on board the frigate with the expectation of obtaining a great price for him if safely landed in England. For some reason, the vessel called at one of the West India islands where, being obliged to remain for some time, the captain in compassion to the horse allowed him to range for exercise in a large but enclosed lumber yard. In a spirit of playfulness, the horse ascended one of the piles of lumber and fell, breaking three of his legs.

In the same harbor, at that time, there happened to be an old acquaintance of the British captain's, from New England, to whom the

horse was offered as an animal of inestimable value, could he be cured. The offer was accepted and the horse brought on board the vessel of the New England captain, who secured him in slings and very carefully set and bound up his broken legs. He was finally landed in Connecticut where he must have covered mares for several seasons.

About the year 1777 or '78, General Harry Lee of the American Cavalry, and his officers had their attention directed to some very fine horses of the Eastern States that were employed on the public service, and inquiries were made respecting their history, with such interesting results that Captain Lindsay was sent to make a more minute investigation into the matter, and with instructions to purchase the sire of these fine horses, if possible.

His mission was successful, and *Ranger* was accordingly purchased and taken to Virginia, where he covered mares at an exceedingly high price and with excellent results. He stood at Mr. Edelin's, near Piscataway, Maryland, in 1782. His stock was very valuable, and many capital race-horses and brood-mares were descended from him. He was known as *Lindsay's Arabian* from the circumstances narrated above.

Mr. Freeman Kilborn of Connecticut imported *Magnum Bonum*, a roan horse. He was bred by Mr. Bethell, and foaled in 1773, by

Matchem out of a dam by *Swift*; his granddam by *Regulus*; his seventh dam Leedes' *Hobby* mare by the *Lister Turk*.

In the New England States, the settlers of which were for the most part attached to the Puritan party and therefore opposed to all forms of amusements and pastimes as frivolous and unprofitable, and to horse-racing more especially as profane and positively wicked, very few horses of thoroughbred blood were imported and racing has never taken any root in them. No stable of racers was known to the eastward of New York.

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